

BRITISH COME ON MISSION OF SERVICE IN WAR

Unity of Sympathy and Thought
Shown in Meeting of Repre-
sentatives of English and
American Nations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Two facts stand out prominently in the record thus far of the British Commission in Washington. The first is the simultaneous and instantaneous grasp of the purpose underlying the war conferences about to open. The second is the removal from the deliberations of the possibility that a counter revolution in Russia might place an additional burden upon the United States.

As to the purpose underlying the conferences much has already been said and written. The people of the United States and of the allied countries know that the British Commission has come on a mission of service to the United States, and therefore on a mission of service to their own cause. But deeper than this, and deeper still than any immediate results in the way of arrangements for handling the shipping, foodstuffs or munitions, is the conviction among responsible officials that the people of the United States and of the United Kingdom have by common impulse come into a oneness of sympathy, thought and action, of which the hand-clasp of a Wilson and a Balfour is but the symbol. It is the thought of those watching the march of events here that only the writers of a century in the future may form some estimation, that the democracies and the masses of Great Britain and the United States and those of France, of Russia and Italy have come into step.

Something like this feeling was present about the President's table in the White House on Monday night, when the British guests, some of them in their service uniforms, sat with United States officials of State, of the Army and the Navy. Saratoga was forgotten. Likewise, Valley Forge and Yorktown. The bitterness of 1812 and the jealousies of the later years were cast aside, for the feeling was that the people who are forming into line in the final combat against the beast autocracy have come together.

"Some day the story will be told," said one, "possibly the world's greatest epic, when the unfolding of the story of the ages now being depicted, shall find its climax in the federation of the world."

Then, as to Russia. Officials of the British mission and of the United States Government have had foisted upon them sinister reports that Russia was about to make peace with Germany. It has been taken for granted that if such a consummation were possible it would place upon the United States, newly come into the war, an additional responsibility, even though this country has pledged the limit of its resources toward the successful termination of the war. But this hobgoblin has disappeared into the shadows.

Monday night, as if to put aside every possible shadow from the conferences of the international commission, the State Department made public the following, based on official information from United States Ambassador Francis at Petrograd:

The Department of State has received a telegraphed report on conditions in Russia. Concern is shown over reports of the possibility of a "separate peace" which have appeared in the press, evidently inspired by Germany. The telegram says that Russia is no more likely to abandon the war without achieving her object than is the United States. It is pointed out that the charge that the Imperial Administration was planning a separate peace caused its overthrow and hastened the revolution, which was brief and bloodless.

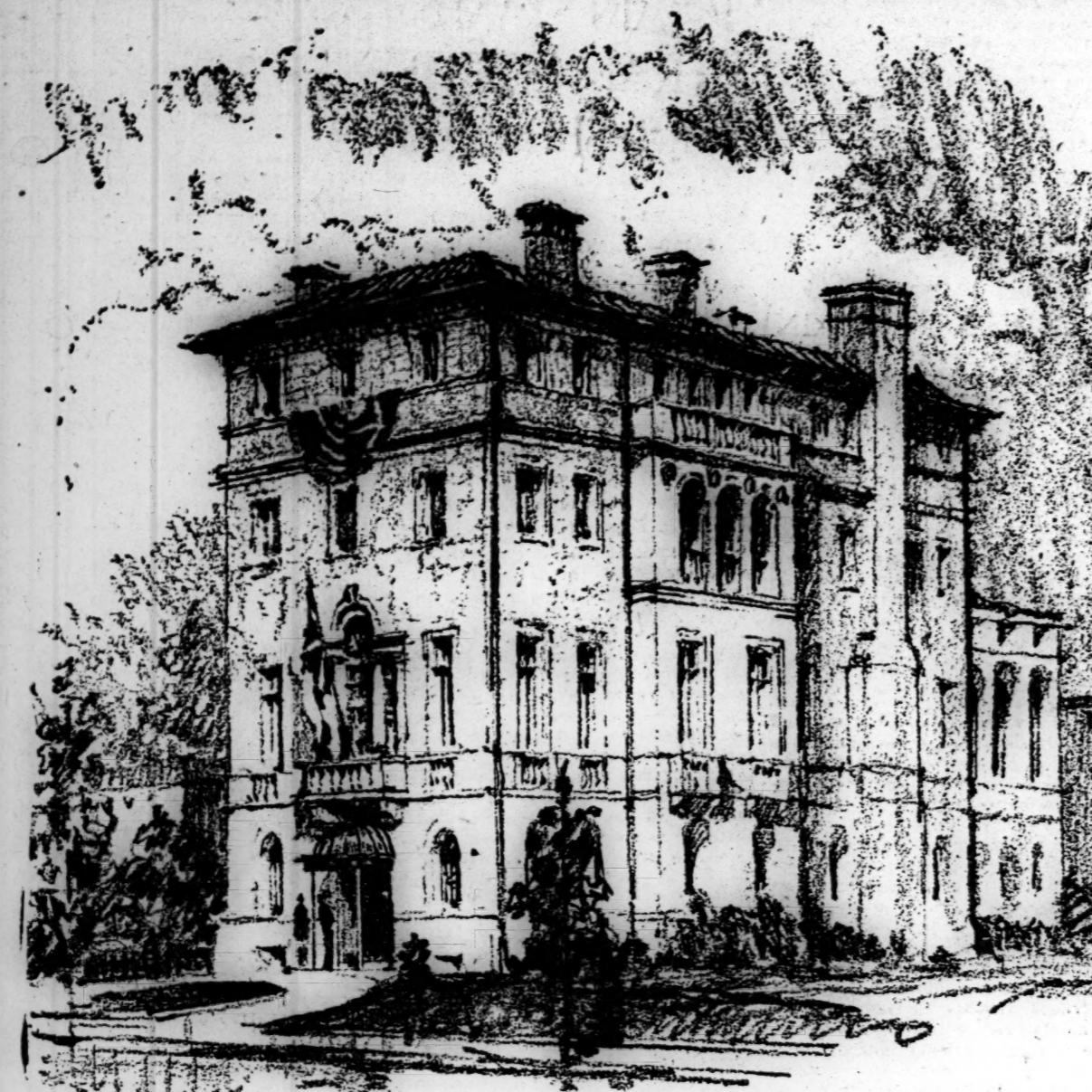
It is stated that the revolution will expedite the defeat of Germany and establishment of a general peace, permanent and universal. The prompt recognition accorded Russia by the United States, the dispatch says, could not have come at a more opportune moment, and gave encouragement and help to the council of ministers and their supporters.

President Wilson's thrilling allusion to the Russian revolution in his address to Congress has made a deep and lasting impression on the Russian people. It has been translated, together with other of the President's utterances concerning American participation, into Russian, and they are being given the broadest circulation in a pamphlet for free distribution. No people, it is stated, so circumstanced, have ever made greater sacrifices for freedom than the Russians, and they fully realize that a separate peace would jeopardize all they have gained.

"The American form of government," says the report, "is the model of the Russian people, and the participation of the United States has infused in them a confident spirit and imbued them with a firm determination. They have an army unequalled in numbers, unexcelled in courage and led by commanders of ability and patriotism. They have resources inestimable and unapproachable."

"If Americans are incensed at the intrigue and underhanded machinations of Germany in their midst and on their border, Russians have four-fold cause for like resentment, and will make any sacrifice rather than conclude a separate peace."

In the light of events of Monday it appears to officials that the way is open for the free play of the open-handed and scarred Britons who have come to help the young giant of



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photo © Underwood & Underwood

MacVeagh house, where British commission is staying in Washington

FIRST FOREIGN LOAN TO GO TO GREAT BRITAIN

Lord Cunliffe, Governor of the
Bank of England Confers
With Secretary McAdoo —
Needs of Allies to Decide Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Announce-
ment by Secretary of the Treasury

McAdoo will be made in a few days
concerning the first United States
loan to the Allies, which, it is expected,

will be to Great Britain because of the
earlier presence here of the British
envoys who will complete the arrangements
with the financial leaders of this

Government.

Lord Cunliffe, head of the Bank of
England, has had a short talk with
Secretary McAdoo, Governor Harding
of the Federal Reserve Board, Vice-

Governor Warburg and the members

of the board. The loan to Great Britain
is expected to bear 3½ per cent, but

decision on all such points will

await the beginning of the confer-
ences between Lord Cunliffe and the
Federal Reserve Board, following

the entertainment of the Bank of Eng-

land's governor at a luncheon to be
tendered him by the board, today.

The amount of the loan and other

details probably will be made public

by Secretary McAdoo within a few

days. Whatever the sum, the amount

will be available out of the proceeds
of the \$5,000,000,000 bond issue soon

to be offered to the public, of which

\$3,000,000,000 will be loaned to the

Allies.

Another development of yesterday's
conferences was the announcement
that the size of the first issue of bonds
authorized under the \$7,000,000,000
war finance measure will depend
largely upon the immediate needs of
the Allies. Reports as to this are yet to
be received in detail. The entire \$5,000,
000,000 of authorized bonds will not be
offered in one lump sum, according to
present tentative plans, but probably
will be called for in several instal-
ments of issues. By this course it is
believed that financial disturbances
which might result were the country
called upon to absorb the whole issue
at once will be averted.

Details as to the amount of the first
issue, its distribution among the Ali-
lies, the character and terms of the
bonds, methods of disposing of them
and other questions will engage the
attention of the Treasury Department
and Federal Reserve Board officials
during the next 10 days. The French
Ambassador called upon Secretary Mc-
Adoo yesterday and spent more than
an hour discussing terms of the bond
issue and the immediate needs of the
French Government. On behalf of
Great Britain, it is expected Lord
Cunliffe will place before Secretary
McAdoo details as to her most pressing
financial problems.

As soon as a definite idea is obtained
of the needs of the Entente the tenta-
tive program will be placed before
President Wilson and the Cabinet for
approval, probably by Tuesday of next
week.

An approximate idea of the imme-
diate requirements of Great Britain,
France and Russia, it is understood,
already had been obtained from rep-
resentatives of those governments pre-
vious to the arrival of the British com-
mission. Lord Cunliffe, it is believed,
will amplify details already in hand
and possibly speak, in an unofficial
capacity, for other countries than his

own.

MAINE OVERBIDS WAR LOAN

AUGUSTA, Me.—Maine's first issue
of war loan bonds has been over-
subscribed by more than \$1,100,000. Sub-
scription books for the \$500,000 issue
authorized by the Legislature were
opened Monday, and subscriptions to-
taling \$1,671,900 were received. The
bonds are exempt from taxation at 4
per cent.

PUBLISHERS MEET IN NEW YORK CITY

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Editors and pub-
lishers from all parts of the United
States arrived in the city Monday to
attend the annual meeting of the Asso-
ciated Press at the Waldorf-Astoria
Hotel and of the American Newspaper
Publishers' Association, which starts
a three-day session at the same hotel
Wednesday. A large number of rep-
resentatives of firms handling print-
ing accessories also arrived in the city
and opened exhibits on the street floor
of the hotel.

Interviews with delegates indicate
that the Publishers Association is in
favor of a reasonable censorship, but
is vigorously opposed to any such
measure as the espionage bill.

GAINE MADE IN ADVERTISING

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The newspaper,
as an advertising medium in the
United States and Canada, made "re-
markable progress" in the last two
years, according to the fourth annual
report of the bureau of advertising of
the American Publishers Association.
The association convenes in this city
tomorrow.

Newspapers gained \$20,000,000 in
advertising in 1916 over the preceding
year, and magazines \$9,000,000. In
the first three months of this year
there was a further increase of 16 per
cent over the corresponding period
in 1916. "In 1916," the report states,
"it is estimated that newspapers
gained 35 per cent in general advertising
over 1915, so that slightly more
than \$75,000,000 was spent by national
advertisers, as compared to \$55,000,
000 in 1915. Gains were also scored
during 1916 by magazines, which
showed a loss for 1915.

EXPRESS LICENSES REFUSED

WEYMOUTH, Mass.—After the pub-
lic hearing yesterday the Board of
Selectmen rejected all seven of the
applications for pony express licenses.

Many persons appeared in opposition.

VOLUNTEER PLAN RETARDED WAR DEVELOPMENT

Lieut.-Gen. Bridges of British
Commission Points Out Mis-
takes of Great Britain—Eng-
land Won to Universal Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Lieutenant
General Bridges of the British mis-
sion in an interview, given today, gave
his unqualified endorsement, based on
the experience of England, to "some
form of compulsory service." He de-
clared the volunteer system is a fail-
ure and Great Britain has suffered
from it. Under the volunteer system,
he said, the best men go to the front.
They were the first sacrificed and are
now needed to officer new forces. The
general spoke cordially and emphasized
the service purpose of the mis-
sion and military aids.

Informal conferences will be held
today by Mr. Balfour at the State De-
partment and by other British officials
at various departments. The subject
of shipping, including not only meth-
ods of breaking the submarine block-
ade, but details for "finishing food
supplies and munitions, will be taken
up. It is understood that until the
arrival of the French mission all dis-
cussions will be informal.

Not only Mr. Balfour, but every
member of the mission has been
deeply impressed by the sincere
cordiality and enthusiasm of their greet-
ing and with the Nation's hospitality.

Mr. Balfour, it is learned, felt this
especially when he met the President
at the White House. Their meeting
and conversation were described as
"intimate and cordial" by high of-
ficials.

"We were saddled to the volunteer
system at the beginning of the war," he
said. "We would have given any-
thing to get rid of it. It hampered
and retarded us in every phase of our
war development. The volunteer sys-
tem threw the best industrial forces
in the country into the trenches when
they were badly needed at home; and
it left at home those whose places
were at the front.

"If we had had conscription at the
beginning it would have obviated our
later difficulties as to munitions, co-
ordination of our national forces and
many other vital things."

Then General Bridges sounded the
keynote of the British commission's
message to the American people. Said he:
"You must go to war intelligently,
systematically. Men, women and chil-
dren must all fight, at home and at
the front. It is no longer a war
merely of expeditions. It's a war of
nations."

Lieutenant-General Bridges then
made clear that England believes con-
scription, with the coordination of
national forces it involves, will en-
able America to speed the end of the
war. "The people of England," he
said, "are won to universal service. They
are strong for conscription. They
opposed it only because they did
not know what it was. They now
realize that it is simply the making
of war on business principles."

"Kitchener's problem was to raise a
volunteer army. It was wrong, but
Kitchener, a good soldier, threw himself
into the task and did it. If it hadn't been
for Kitchener's tremendous personal-
ity we would have had conscription
very early in the war. It was the great blunder of this volunteer
recruiting that we had to go back
and correct it at such great cost."

"The French are great soldiers," he
said. "They are trained to any duty
and almost automatically assume this
duty when sent into the field. Whether
a country lad, a kitchen hand, a clerk
—the Frenchman has trained himself
for a part and plays it promptly upon
call. Until we fought side by side
with the French we knew little of
warfare. They were trained in times
of peace. Our men were clear-eyed,
good looking men, but not soldiers."

"And even as we, your people with
their great freedom and lack of mili-
tary knowledge, have much to learn.
Perhaps we can help you, as the
French helped us, to avoid some of
the larger pitfalls into which we fell
at the beginning of the war."

ARMY RECRUITING FALLS OFF STEADILY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Despite the
fact that men enlisted for the Regular
Army are now being assured that they
will be held only for the duration of
the war with Germany, recruiting
figures show a steady decline. Fig-
ures for April 21 and 22 show 1913
men accepted for service, while a few
days ago more than 2000 men a day
were being enrolled. Illinois retained
her lead among the states in the num-
ber of men furnished for the service,
having provided 150 for the two-day
period.

STRANDED SUBMARINE FLOATED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Navy
Department announces that the sub-
marine H-3, which went ashore on the
California coast several months ago,
has been floated and is under tow
to the Mare Island Navy Yard for
repairs.

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IRISH QUESTION A STEP NEARER TO SETTLEMENT

Parliamentary Debate on Problem at Westminster Brings Out Fact That Government Is Again to Attempt Solution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WESTMINSTER, England.—The latest debate in the House of Commons on Ireland has brought that perennial question a step nearer settlement. While the misfortunes which have attended every other effort at settling this question must baffle anyone from undue optimism it is, nevertheless, in this question as in every other, permissible to hope, and the reasons for hopefulness are important.

The debate showed that not only does the atmosphere of conciliation surrounding this question still exist, of which Mr. Asquith endeavored to take advantage after the Dublin rising, but that there is not only a desire, but a determination to get the Irish problem out of the way on the part of many who formerly seemed to have reached positions from which there was no moving them.

The latest debate took place on Sir Henry Dalziel's motion declaring that, having regard to the state of affairs in Ireland and the supreme importance to the cause of the Allies of a settlement being effected without further delay, it was in the opinion of the House imperative that the Government should take such steps as might be necessary to achieve this end. In the interval since the ineffectual debate during which the Nationalists marched out of the House, the opinion had been freely expressed that while the Prime Minister's speech on that occasion was an excellent logical statement of the problem, bringing out clearly the nature of the impasse reached, speech expressing more of Mr. Lloyd George's sympathy and imagination would have been more useful in the circumstances. It might have prevented the Nationalists from breaking definitely with the Government. This was understood to have been recognized by the Government and there was a general anticipation that the debate would be marked by an announcement that the Government were prepared to make proposals for the settlement of the question on their own responsibility. When Sir Henry Dalziel rose to put his motion before the House, there was, however, a comparatively small attendance of members, and the galleries also were sparsely filled, those on either side of the Speaker being empty. The House had been crowded for the message to the Duma, but emptied immediately thereafter. Nothing daunted by this apparent lack of interest Sir Henry Dalziel went ahead with his arguments in favor of his motion.

These arguments were familiar. He pointed out that the Irish question was now an Imperial issue of the first importance, and he urged the Government to settle it and to secure a contented Ireland, in order to be able to release the vast army of occupation to fight a common foe. He put forward the argument that a contented Ireland would also mean innumerable recruits. He urged if for the sake of national unity. He urged it in order that Britain might put herself right with her allies and with the civilized world. They entered this war as champions of small nations, the balancing factor in the great decision being a Belgian scrap of paper. It was impossible to overlook the fact that there was an Irish scrap of paper authorized by the people in this country and indorsed by the signature of the King. Until the Irish problem was settled they laid themselves open to the reproach that in claiming the championship of small nations they were guilty of perfidy. He pointed out that it was quite impossible for any government to ask for another extension for the life of Parliament if a solid body of opinion opposed it. The result would be a general election, which would settle nothing and unsettle everything. Every day that the Irish question remained unsettled, more and more people in Ireland were giving up the idea of constitutional agitation, to which they had gradually been weaned and were reverting to that of physical force.

Finally he dwelt on the patriotic part played by the Nationalist Party at the beginning of the war and since that time, and asked if the House realized what the position would have been if Mr. John Redmond had taken a different line from that which he had taken with regard to the war.

Sir Henry Dalziel, whose motion was important as coming from a friend of Mr. Lloyd George, was followed by Maj. J. W. Hills, a Unionist who has previously urged the necessity of an Irish settlement. Major Hills' contention that to defend the position of Ireland at a peace conference, if challenged with the position of Poland, would be easy. It was not a question of words, but of plain facts. If he explained that Ireland had a just and equitable government, Austria could say the same in regard to Poland, and the question Mr. Lloyd George would have to answer would be "Has your Government the assent of the governed?" The Prime Minister's position, Major Hills' warned him, would be still more impossible if he was faced at a peace conference with a free and united Poland. Neither Nationalists nor the Ulstermen took part in the debate, but the Ulster position was stated by Mr. Ronald McNeill, a close friend of Sir Edward Carson, whose speech was strongly marked by the new attitude toward this question. There was little that was conciliatory in the actual terms of his speech, but according to the next speaker it brought a tone and atmosphere to the discussion of the Irish

question which the House had never before experienced. Even when Mr. McNeill was urging, in effect, that a first step toward the settlement of the Irish question was to drop Mr. Dillon to the bottom of the sea, his tones were so persuasive as almost to carry conviction to Mr. Dillon himself.

Col. Sir Hamar Greenwood, Mr. Macmaster, Lord Hugh Cecil, Mr. Herbert Samuel, Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. Asquith followed these introductory speakers. The debate was wound up by Mr. Ginnell who proved himself a false prophet, for he had intervened in the short discussion on the Duma resolution and had managed to work in a few remarks on Ireland from the Sinn Fein standpoint, on the ground that in the actual Irish debate "the occupant of the chair will, as usual, be unable to see me." Sir Hamar Greenwood pleaded with occupants of the treasury bench not to intervene in the debate as their intervention, he contended, invariably had a disastrous effect. While himself continuing the tone of conciliation which had marked the previous speeches he made a searching analysis of the colonial analogy, contending that the grant of self-government to the dominions, following as it did agreement between the various parties, races and creeds, in the colony concerned, was more a matter of machinery than of grant. He also reminded the House that self-government for any dominion had never been a subject rousing party or partisan feeling in the Mother Country, in the other dominions or in America, as was the case with the Irish question.

His practical contribution to the debate was that they might summon the Dominion statesmen together, reinforced by distinguished men from the Dominions who need not be politicians and reenforced if they liked by Ulstermen and Nationalists and, taking the Home Rule Act as a basis of settlement, change it according to the course of events and the lapse of time, where changes might be necessary to meet the views of the contending parties. Lord Hugh Cecil brought a note of conflict and pugnacity into the general atmosphere of keen desire for settlement. He saw no reason at all why they should try to settle the question during the war. After the war, he said, "what we are passing through will seem a dream, precisely like the ideas one has in a sleepless night, distorted, overstrained, and exaggerated in every direction, and we shall go back to what, in my view, are the much more rational views which prevailed in time of peace." Lord Hugh Cecil also reverted to the question of "Ireland a nation," contending that Ireland in the political sense was not a nation. He shrewdly argued that the Home Rule Act assumed the existence of nationality in Ireland and then only offered what might be called provincial institutions. That inconsistency he held was the true cause of Sinn Feinism and Sinn Feiners would go on succeeding so long as they had on their side, and, until they were firmly convinced that Ireland was not in their sense of the word, a nation at all, the difficulties that would arise would not be solved.

Alone among the speakers in this debate Lord Hugh Cecil dwelt on the religious difficulty as one of the main things standing in the way of a solution. He did not believe there was any large city in England and Scotland that would not share the reluctance of certain parts of Ireland to be handed over to a Roman Catholic majority. That was a feeling of the utmost depth and strength which could not be removed by diplomatic negotiations. While marked by great ability Lord Hugh Cecil's speech was too much on a "non possumus" not to suit the House, and members cordially cheered Mr. Herbert Samuel when he said that it had always been British custom not to seek to make their political systems square with political theories and definitions. The definitions had got to be made to fit the constitution. Touching also on the nationality question he asked Lord Hugh Cecil if he was not aware that there were several nationalities within the Empire, and what answer he would expect to receive if he conceded to a Canadian or Australian nation. Mr. Samuel regarded as generally agreed that for the greater part of Ireland there should be self-government, that there must be no compulsion of the other part and that there ought, if possible, to be established some visible sign and mark of the continued unity of Ireland. He contended Mr. Ronald McNeill's contention that the Nationalists had given up nothing asking if it was nothing that the Nationalists should contemplate, even for a moment, that a system of self-government should be set up and that it should not completely cover the whole of Ireland.

Finally came Mr. Bonar Law dissociating himself from the remarks of Lord Hugh Cecil, who had said that the only thing to think of in the government of Ireland was to set up a government that would govern in the best way. Mr. Bonar Law took the position that a very bad government, if it had the consent and goodwill, of the governed, would work better than a much better government without that consent and goodwill. He also dissociated himself from the idea that there was no national advantage in trying to settle the matter now. Mr. Bonar Law's speech brought out, like practically every other speech in the debate, the radical change which has taken place in the feeling of the House towards Ireland as a result of the attitude of Mr. Redmond and his followers from the outset of the war. The important part of his speech, however, was in the concluding sentences, where he said that despite all risks the Government had decided to make still another effort to settle the question and would take the responsibility of coming forward as soon as possible with proposals of their own. With Mr. Asquith promising, in a few well worded sentences, "not only the sympathy but the active cooperation of all of us here" the Irish question was again left in a position of promise.

ARMY COMMISSION PRESIDENT
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—M. Magnot, president of the Army Commission, having become Minister for the Colonies in the Ribot Cabinet, the commission has elected M. Noulen to fill the presidential chair. There were two candidates, M. Noulen and M. Paté. The question of military organization was once more raised by the Socialists, and M. Noulen clearly stated that the mil-

RELIEF MONEY POURS IN FOR PEOPLE IN EAST

Need Is Great, Says Mr. Morgenthau—Puts \$10,000,000 as Coal—He Expresses Belief That War Will Soon End

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The \$3,000,000 mark has been passed in the effort to raise and dispatch funds to the relief of war sufferers in Western Asia. The announcement of this fact featured a recent conference held in this city by the Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief. It was also stated that on the first day of the conference \$50,000 had been cabled.

The conference was attended by nearly 200 persons, including 23 missionaries and others who have actually witnessed the perpetration of atrocities in Turkey and have personally assisted in the work of relief. Henry Morgenthau, former Ambassador to Turkey, expressed the belief that the committee should set as its immediate goal \$10,000,000, and he is certain that this sum can be secured easily.

The main object of the conference was to bring together men and women who, because of residence in Turkey or through study, have become experts on the problems there and also to outline the plan of campaign by which the relief fund is to be increased. For this latter purpose the meeting partook largely of the character of a training conference for the nearly 40 persons who are to be assigned to different sections of this country to arouse interest and organize local committees in as many cities and communities as possible.

The fact that the large sum reported has been made actually available for relief was emphasized, as was also the fact that the channels of communication still remain open and will doubtless continue so, even if Turkey should declare war against the United States. In such event there are neutral agencies which would continue the work of distribution and relief. Another fact prominently mentioned was that all the expenses of the committee, including those of the central office, the new field workers and the issuance of literature, are met privately, so that every dollar contributed actually reaches the field.

One session was largely given up to the question of cooperation by churches and other organizations in the various cities. Dr. Worth N. Tippy of the Federal Council of Churches urged such cooperation and pledged the help of the council.

Mr. Morgenthau fully recognizes the magnitude of the task before the committee, but considers it none too big for the United States to accomplish. "And you will be surprised," he said, "by the way the country will support you. Peace is near now. But that need not prevent the giving generously of all you have. We shall need it after the war. Eventually we hope for the democratization of even Syria and Armenia, as a part of the trend of the purpose of this great war. The State Department feels there will be no great trouble to get money through to the sufferers."

Mr. Morgenthau said that the people of Turkey were welcoming America's entry into the war, for the reason that it will aid them in securing a more democratic form of government. He did not hesitate to express his belief that the war will terminate within six months because of the democratic movement sweeping over the world.

ANNUAL SCOTTISH MASONIC GATHERING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
EDINBURGH, Scotland.—The annual convocation of the Supreme Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Scotland was held in the Royal Arch Hall, Edinburgh, recently, Companion Sir Robert K. Inches, former Lord Provost of Edinburgh, being in the chair. Companion the Earl of Cassillis was installed as first grand principal, and the other recently elected office bearers were invested with the insignia of their office, Companion T. M. Cunningham acting as installing officer.

At the conclusion of the ceremony, the companions proceeded to the banqueting hall, where the celebration of the vernal equinox was held. The usual banquet was, however, replaced by a simple repast. Companion the Earl of Cassillis presided. In reviewing the work of Supreme Chapter during the past year, he stated that the total exaltations for the year were 597. The funds of Supreme Chapter, he said, exceeded those of last year by £250, and besides that they had gathered together a special war relief fund of about £300. During the past year eight new Royal Arch chapters had been granted, two in Scotland, one in New South Wales, one in Queensland, one at Lagos, one in West Australia, one in Penang and one in the Transvaal.

Companion Sir Robert K. Inches, who also spoke, said that the various lodges in the Metropolitan District had contributed no fewer than 2000 men to the different battalions now abroad.

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itary organization of the future would have to take into account the experience which the war had brought. The magnificent part played by the reserves would especially have to be considered in the formation of the armies of the future. The national army, said M. Noulen, would have to protect the guarantees which peace and the international constitution accompanying it, will bring.

FOOD SHORTAGE GIVES RISE TO STRIKES IN SPAIN

Industrial Difficulties Less Inspired by Political Agitators Than at Any Time in War

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—As mentioned in cable dispatches to The Christian Science Monitor, there is no question that Spain is, at the moment of writing, faced with the probability of the most serious internal crisis she has experienced since the war commenced. Already at Barcelona and elsewhere, independent strikes of a more or less serious character are in progress and with the increase in prices, a serious shortage of necessities, and certain minor war discomforts and inconveniences now being inflicted on the people for the first time, such as the diminution of street lighting at night, a thing the Spaniard in the cities much dislikes, there is a strong tendency towards general action. While it is considered that a general strike is in prospect, it is hoped that such an unfortunate situation will be avoided.

Latterly, industrial disturbances have been traced directly to Germanophile propaganda, but in the present instance, the industries are unanimous with a common cause that presses hardly upon them, namely, the shortage of food that exists everywhere, and it may be said that the troubles referred to are perhaps less inspired by political agitators at the present moment than has been the case since the war commenced.

It is an exaggeration to say that the Government (at the time of writing under Count de Romanones) is most anxious and in every conceivable direction has been making efforts to improve the internal economic circumstances from which Spain has always suffered, which is such that it was almost bound to break down under the present war strain. The average Spaniard does not understand economics and the effect of the European war upon them, and has much excuse for misunderstanding through the active Germanophile propaganda waged in his midst and directed against the Government.

The troubles referred to are not confined to the various industries, but apply likewise to the railway workers, and a joint meeting is announced of the General Union of Workers and the National Federation of Labor. These bodies decided last December that on a date to be chosen by them they would declare a general strike of indefinite duration if the bad conditions of work and the high prices of food were such as to justify such a measure. With a view to remedying the situation, the Government proposes to make a general statement indicating that the causes which have brought about this aggressive attitude will shortly be removed.

The Minister of the Interior has made a statement in which he says: "The working men of this country will accomplish a patriotic duty in abandoning the projected strike. On its own side the Government also will do its duty." Count de Romanones maintains that public opinion will not be favorable to a movement which must inevitably cause serious hindrance to the solution of problems that are in suspense.

In the mean time various special measures have been taken. The Government has given its adherence to a scheme for entering on various industrial undertakings, and to set itself severely against mercantile abuses in every form. At the moment of writing, it is announced that a number of shipowners having declined to pay the duty of 3 pesetas a ton recently imposed upon them, their ships are now confiscated by Government order. Meanwhile the free importation of frozen meat has been arranged for, and Government marine insurance has been arranged, and the prices and weights of bread are to be fixed immediately. The shipping problem so difficult of solution under war conditions, is, of course, responsible for very much of the trouble, but in certain respects, it is not so bad as it was, and the prospects are growing brighter, but the case of some of the ports is, nevertheless, very serious.

The Minister of Public Works says he has received an official telegram from Valencia, detailing the situation there and showing it to be of a serious nature. The agglomeration of merchandise intended for shipment but unable to be shipped, has reached colossal proportions. "It is no use saying any more," says the Minister. Senor Gasset, "that all this is due to the fact that we have not mobilized our ships, but I repeat that from the first day of February, when the Central Empires started their blockade the Government has never, for a single moment, ceased to occupy itself with this problem. As soon as the royal decree for the establishment of our maritime security is signed, I shall enter upon the mobilization of our ships. The congestion in the ports will cease and thus will be solved one of the problems that most affects Spain at the present time."

On account of the shortage of wagons and the piling up of goods at the railway depots in consequence, the Government has decided to suspend temporarily the delivery of goods to France. The normal traffic will be resumed as soon as the block on the French lines is removed. There is also a prospect of a reduction in the passenger trains.

BRITAIN STANDS FIRM DESPITE FOOD SHORTAGE

People Show Determination to Prosecute War to Victory—Scarcity of Potatoes, Sugar and Coal—Prices High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The people of England are now in a position to see in proper perspective certain facts with regard to Germany. The reason is that these phenomena are now appearing in England and the most pessimistic man in the street—left there precariously by the military authorities—knows that they do not indicate the early doom of England. Broadly speaking, the English people after two years and eight months of war, are now facing the first threats of the deprivations which Germany, Austria and Russia in particular, and the other belligerents in a degree, have been familiar with for months. Now, for the first time, certain food staples appear less regularly on their dining tables, and the rise of prices can be watched as a daily varying item of news and no longer as a continuous but almost imperceptible development.

As isolated facts regarding the food situation convey a false impression to observers abroad, they should remember carefully the above facts in estimating the staying power of Britain. It is, of course, true that the very poor of England have experienced difficulty regarding food and in other ways from an early stage of the war, but that is one of the results of war which all countries determined to fight must expect. These notes merely relate to the food question as a factor in the war. It is quite certain that the discomforts under which most people are suffering in England have not reached such a stage as to make anyone waver in the determination to hold on until complete victory is won. Potatoes are very difficult to get. The mass of Englishmen are, however, not likely to cry for peace if they never see another potato. They are still in the happy position of being able to buy bread as a substitute, even at a shilling for the four-pound loaf. And even if they adhere, as they should, to the voluntary ration of four pounds of bread per week and have still no potatoes, their plight is not desperate.

The three main commodities of which there is a lack are potatoes, sugar, and, to include other necessities, than food, coal. A member of Parliament stated the other day that he had no coal for three weeks. But the smell of summer is already occasionally in the air—with equally occasional reversions to winter—and if the war goes on till 1918 the problem of distribution for next winter will almost certainly have been solved. For the coal question is one of distribution solely. Up till the beginning of January the distribution of coal, despite all difficulties, proceeded fairly normally. At the opening of the year masses of men were called up for the army to house delivery of coal. Consequently the whole distributing machine suddenly slowed down. Hence the sudden appearance of long queues of people waiting to buy small quantities of coal and the sudden development of self-help in this direction as people fetched their own coal from the dealers' depots by taxi, van, barrow or perambulator. So far as London was concerned there was plenty of coal at the depots. In the case of some other parts of the United Kingdom the machine broke down before the point of local distribution was reached.

There is a scarcity of sugar. That the problem of scarcity in this and other commodities is not wholly due to shortage is proved by the fact that the Sugar Commissioners have issued enough sugar to give everyone three-quarters of a pound per week. Yet thousands of people have for frequent and lengthy periods been unable to obtain anything like three-quarters of a pound per week. Here again it is a question of distribution, and if there is no reason for anyone to be desperate, even if the supply of sugar largely diminishes, there is still less reason if the supply is actually there and only awaits some slight improvement in organization.

A certain magnanimity has apparently crept into political discussion, for no one blames the Government, although these difficulties only really began to be generally felt as the new

Government's measures came into operation. This may be due to the fact that the carpings press still supports Mr. Lloyd George. There is no need to express any judgment on the Government in saying that the food difficulties are mainly due to its determination to maintain the recruitment of the armies in the field at all costs. They are partially due also to the confusion caused by the sudden inauguration by the Government of those entirely new methods of administration from which the mass of the public still hope to reap much ultimate benefit. For the time being, these things have more to do with the shortage of potatoes, sugar and, of course, coal, than all Germany's submarines.

In other commodities than those mentioned there is a greater or less shortage in various localities. But these three present the main difficulty at present and all are subject to much improvement by an improvement in organization.

There is a glut of sugar in some places because, although supplies to the dealers have been reduced by a fixed percentage as compared with 1915, their customers have declined in still greater proportion. On the other hand, there is a scarcity in such places as munitions centers where grocers have to supply an overwheming increase of custom with a greatly diminished supply. It is unlikely that a problem such as that will long baffle the experts engaged on it. One scheme which appears simple and satisfactory to the outsider and which has been under the consideration of the authorities is for each person or family to register with a grocer or store for the specified allowance of sugar and the grocer would then secure from the sugar commissioners only so much sugar as he required.

As isolated facts regarding the food situation convey a false impression to observers abroad, they should remember carefully the above facts in estimating the staying power of Britain. It is, of course, true that the very poor of England have experienced difficulty regarding food and in other ways from an early stage of the war, but that is one of the results of war which all countries determined to fight must expect.

The local distribution of coal appears almost equally susceptible of adjustment, as does the distribution of milk, when for example one finds several milkmen supplying one small street. There is a crying demand for a more economical use of railway wagons when trains are to be seen carrying goods, which could in many cases be obtained locally, to some town from another town perhaps 150 miles away—and returning empty. The pooling of wagons and a greater reliance on local supplies are remedies which

ARMY OF 5000 BOYS FOR FARM WORK PROPOSED

Superintendents and Headmasters of Schools of Three Counties Decide on Plan to Help Increase Food Products

Plans for a farm army of 5000 high school boys in Suffolk, Middlesex and Essex counties were decided upon at a meeting of 60 headmasters and school superintendents at the State House this morning. The boys are to be enlisted in squads of 25, in charge of 200 squad leaders, presumably school teachers. These squads will be on call beginning immediately for any farmer in a given district.

Wages will be paid the boys while they are working, and a tentative rate of \$1 a day has been agreed upon by the teachers and superintendents who are backing the plan. Boys enlisting in this farm army will have to give up school now, but with the cooperation of school and college authorities a plan will be devised to allow them scholastic credit for work done on the farms.

Some sort of a merit system will be worked out, and for a certain number of merits the boy will receive an appropriate amount of credit, either toward his high school work or toward the credits necessary for entrance to college. New England college presidents have already gone on record as favoring the part of the plan by which high school seniors will be given college entrance credits for farm work this spring and summer.

Appropriate insignia will be designed for the boys to wear when on active farm duty, and upon their honorable discharge from the farm army next fall each soldier will receive a certificate signed by Governor McCall. A committee was appointed of school superintendents this morning to have charge of the various details of the plan, and this committee will meet daily from now on at the State House and will work in conjunction with the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

The committee consists of Frank V. Thompson, assistant superintendent of schools in Boston, chairman, and Superintendents Vernon M. Sheridan of Lawrence, F. H. Nickerson of Medford and C. S. Clark of Somerville. The meeting this morning is preliminary to a meeting of superintendents from all parts of Massachusetts that has been called for 10 o'clock Friday morning at the State House to discuss ways in which the public schools of the State may be of service during the war. The meeting Friday will not be limited to the food production side of the question.

Definite constructive talks on vital subjects are to be given by Dr. Payson Smith, commissioner of education, John D. Willard of the Public Safety Committee, Miss Sarah Louise Arnold of Simmons College, Prof. George L. Farley of the Massachusetts Agricultural College and Willard L. Wheeler, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture. Practical outlines of action and service will be presented and ample time for discussion has been arranged.

Today there goes out to all superintendents of education a communication from the commissioner regarding agricultural work that can be undertaken by the schools in cooperation with the State board as authorized by the Legislature. Such work must be organized as a department of school work and carried on under the supervision of the schools. It permits the instruction of adults as well as children, and of whole families in agricultural or home garden work.

Instruction will be given at such times as are best suited to the convenience of the workers, such as twilight, perhaps the intention being to make the work as practical as possible, the end being the harvesting of crops. The State stands ready to reimburse the communities for such work to the extent of two-thirds of the salaries of properly qualified agricultural instructors and one-half the salary and maintenance of local vocational schools.

As its part in the contribution to the need of food conservation at this time the department of university extension will send out within a few days announcement of a new course on the preparation and use of foods. This will include balanced menus at small cost that are warranted to properly feed families. It will be given both by correspondence and classes.

In addition to activities already announced, the Boston schools probably will take up special agricultural instruction during the current year, but this will be decided upon by the school committee at a meeting on Thursday evening.

Land for 700 Gardens

Chairman of Boston Parks Says 100 Have Made Applications

Sufficient land is available in Boston for 700 free vegetable gardens in Boston, according to John H. Dillon, chairman of the Park and Recreation Department. So far 100 persons have applied at the offices of the Park Department, 33 Beacon Street, for Boston free gardens. Yesterday's quota was 50, but hundreds more can be accommodated if they desire to raise their own gardens truck this summer. Of the 50 applicants yesterday six were women.

Chairman Dillon said that he will make the allotments of the various garden plots to the applicants in a very short time now. This is the very time to get ready for the work and the Park Department and the Public Works Department are to furnish the

labor and the plows to turn over the land free of charge for the prospective home gardeners.

Worcester has followed the lead of Boston in offering part of the city's park system for gardening purposes. Fifty acres at Green Hill Park in Worcester are to be turned over to the Worcester County Farm Bureau today to be given out in small plots to the first comers.

More than 200 acres of tillable ground have been offered for food crops by a manufacturing company in Clinton. The company will plow, harrow and fertilize about nine acres at once and stands ready to do the same for the rest of the 200 acres of land it owns in the vicinity of Clinton. Resolutions favoring prohibition were adopted at a public safety rally in West Boylston Monday night. Members of the local safety committee announced that the committee had a fund of \$10,000 for making loans to farmers who wish to increase their acreage this year. Webster has a plan whereby land is plowed under the direction of the local safety committee at no charge to the individual citizen gardener.

Prosecution of West Roxbury citizens who did garden work last Sunday and whose names were taken by the police is not expected, but if it comes. Henry B. Endicott, executive manager of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, and Mayor Curley of Boston have announced that they will furnish ball and a lawyer for any Sunday gardener who is prosecuted.

Staple seeds can still be secured in good quantities and at reasonable prices, according to the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety. Seed potatoes are quoted at not higher than \$3.37 a bushel in 10-bushel lots. Seed corn and pea beans are said to be in the market at no advance in price.

Town employees will be used in Brookline for plowing land in the next 10 days. The ground will be turned over to individuals after the preliminary work.

Plattsburgh Training

New England's Quota of Men to Be Sent Numbers 2500

New England's quota of men to be sent to the training camp for officers of the reserve corps which starts at Plattsburgh, N. Y., May 8, has been set at 2500 and Capt. Samuel J. Sutherland, U. S. A., told a gathering of prospective candidates in Tremont Temple Monday night that the best men were wanted.

Applicants who qualify will attend the camp for three months, and at the end of that time some will be given commissions, others will be held for further training and others may be sent back to civilian life as unfit for the Army. Application blanks may be secured at 42 Water Street, Boston.

Three letters of recommendation, preferably from present and past employers must accompany each application, and those who have had previous military training should present their discharge papers. Applicants must be between the ages of 20 years, nine months and 44, and physical fitness is a requisite.

While training at the Plattsburgh camp the applicant may receive no pay, although there is now a bill before Congress which seems to have a good chance to pass which will provide for paying the men during their training. In any event, candidates will be furnished uniforms, transportation to the camp and food, while there.

Universal Service

Boston Chamber of Commerce Urges Plan to Congressmen

New England congressmen and senators have been sent letters from the Boston Chamber of Commerce asking them to support the bill providing for universal service that is now pending. "The voluntary system is entirely inadequate and illogical," said Charles F. Weed, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, in discussing the bill.

Boston Grand Army post patriotic officers to recruit for military service or for other positions at least 100 Civil War veterans.

Women as inspectors of foods, food shops and places where food is manufactured for sale are recommended during the war by the Women's Municipal League.

A unit of the State Guard is to be formed by the British Naval and Military Veterans Association according to a vote taken at a meeting of the association Monday night.

Harvard's second unit of 1000 men in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps is now being recruited, 62 being accepted Monday, the first day of college after the spring recess.

Vessels are not allowed to pass each other in the opening forming the gateway of the submarine net in North Broad Channel in Boston Harbor, according to a ruling laid down by port officials. A vessel going with the tide has the right of way.

Recruiting Satisfactory

Amy, Navy and Marine Corps recruiting officers all had something to be optimistic about today. Lieut.-Commander John Grady, U. S. N. of New York arrived at the Navy recruiting station this morning to look over the local situation. Figures of Navy enlistments for the week ending April 19 were given out today, and showed that 7602 enlisted in the whole country with 360 of this number from Boston and 2425 from the eastern district.

Army recruiting was brisk today and it was hoped to exceed yesterday's record figure of 38 men accepted and sent to Ft. Slocum, N. Y. No more Negroes, except for reenlistment, will be accepted at the Army Station. It was announced today, as the two regiments of Negro infantry and the two regiments of cavalry are now recruited up to

their quota.

TERCENTENARY CELEBRATION IN 1920 ADVOCATED

Joint Committee of Legislature Hears Plans for Plymouth and Boston From Members of Commission and Others

Celebration of the tercentenary of the landing of the Pilgrims was the subject of the hearing today before the joint legislative Committee on Ways and Means, Senator Gifford presiding. Arthur Lord, chairman of the Pilgrim Tercentenary Commission, related what has been done by the commission, whose report is now in print.

The new bill, which the commission recommends, provides that the commission may take, in the name of and for the benefit of the State, such lands, wharves and buildings in Plymouth between Town Brook and Brewster Street, such lands and buildings on Coles Hill and such lands and buildings lying between School Street and Burial Hill and South Russell Street as were recommended in the report of the commission, provided that they shall not take more than is covered by legislation, appropriation of money, or gifts otherwise. Authority is given to receive gifts and to construct the walls and do the work recommended by the commission.

Necessary changes in topography are authorized, also the erection of a memorial hall on Coles Hill, the holding of a historic pageant in Plymouth and agreement with the town authorities to care for the property after the celebration. An appropriation of \$50,000 is recommended. Mr. Lord said that no application for aid has been made to the National Government, but will be made later. He admitted that war conditions are adverse, but said that the appropriation could be held till the return of peace. It is estimated that the plans for Plymouth will cost about \$1,800,000.

Louis K. Liggett, another member of the tercentenary commission, presented the plan for an international exposition in Boston in connection with the celebration in Plymouth. He said that it was proposed to hold an international exposition, educational in nature and different from any of the recent exhibitions, such as that at San Francisco or Chicago. It would be maintained by many millions of people to Massachusetts.

Mayor Curley was for the bill, saying that Boston would bear one-third of the total burden. It would be a cheap investment to spend \$25,000,000 or \$30,000,000 to promote the spirit of cooperation which would be developed.

A. P. French, deputy governor-general of the general society of Mayflower descendants, of which Gen. Leonard Wood is governor-general, and representing also all of the hereditary patriotic societies in Massachusetts, objected to any celebration which should exploit the Pilgrims for commercial purposes, and be devoted to material progress. The celebration should be at Plymouth and should fit the character of the Pilgrims.

Senator Gifford read a letter signed by Senators Lodge and Weeks, Representative Gillett and most of the congressmen from Massachusetts favoring the celebration at Plymouth and protesting against the idea of having a great world's fair to commemorate such men and deeds.

Former Senator William S. Kyle, chairman of the committee on the subject chosen by the Plymouth town meeting, urged that Plymouth ought not to be an adjunct of any other celebration. Everything sacred connected with the Pilgrims is at Plymouth. The war is one reason for the celebration, for it affords opportunity for glorifying the democratic ideal.

Representative Warner, House chairman of the committee, questioned Mr. Kyle at some length as to whether or not the voters of Plymouth, in town meeting, had given him specific authority to favor a bill which carried with the right of a State commission to take land by eminent domain.

The note adds that even if the correctness of the facts upon which German bases the justification of her order were admitted the committee considers that nothing could excuse the torpedoing of hospital ships.

Mr. Kyle answered that the town meeting had no specific measure before it at the time, but that it had unanimously voted to give the committee of which he was chairman full discretionary power to favor or oppose any bill that might be presented to the Legislature dealing with the celebration in 1920.

John H. Fahey, former chairman of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, then favored the exposition idea, claiming that the war made such an event only desirable, but timely. The nations of the world will then be striving to reach their old level of friendship for one another to the very end that they may engage in the peaceful and constructive competition which will furnish their own and the world's prosperity. A great gathering in New England, such as that planned, will do wonders in that direction.

He pointed to the fact that France, even now, is holding one of its most successful expositions in Paris, that Spain has but recently appropriated \$3,000,000 for a permanent building in New York and that Argentina is talking of doing the same thing.

Harvey H. Pratt of Scituate, representing that town, Duxbury and Marshfield, believed that anything more than a permanent memorial at Plymouth as commemorative of the landing of the Pilgrims would be grossly inappropriate. It would be inappropriate, he said, to flaunt before the faces of European nations their own misfortunes due to the calamities of war.

If, 10 years from now, the State wishes to celebrate the settlement of Boston an exposition such as has been proposed would be perfectly fitting, and it could then be confined to Boston.

He would have the present celebra-

tion consist of a permanent memorial at Plymouth, but proposed that \$150,000 more be added to the amount named in the bill and this should be expended for rehabilitating historic spots and ideals in Scituate, Marshfield and Duxbury. He believed that a bronze should be placed in his own town to commemorate the settlement there of the Pilgrim Winslow, whose ancestors have played an important part in the life and history of Massachusetts.

He favored the Lord bill, but disapproved of Mayor Curley's proposal and also that for a great art collection as a means of celebrating the Pilgrims' landing at Plymouth after they had abandoned Provincetown.

Mr. Fahey, in answer to Mr. Pratt, said that it is permanent memorial at Plymouth is to be the only object of the celebration the appropriation should be materially cut.

Anson B. Edgerly brought the hearing to a close by advocating his own bill for a State appropriation of \$15,000,000 for an international exposition.

Recommendations Made

Tercentenary Association of Civic and Business Organizations Reports

In a report on the proposed Pilgrim tercentenary celebration, the Pilgrim Tercentenary Association of Civic and Business Organizations makes the following recommendations to the Massachusetts Legislature:

"1. That the Pilgrim Tercentenary Commission be requested to continue its work and be authorized and directed to recommend a definite and comprehensive plan setting forth the scope and character of a fitting exposition, to supplement the observance to be held at Plymouth.

"2. That the commission be requested to recommend a site, the best method of financing the exposition and the steps necessary to the successful consummation of the project.

"3. That before completing its plan it be requested to give hearings to interested citizens and consider any ideas advanced which may serve to make the undertaking original in scope and of lasting benefit to the people of the State.

"4. That the present Legislature authorize the incorporation of an exposition company, subscriptions to the capital of which will determine the welfare of our business community and our people to substantially support an exposition which will be a credit to our citizens.

"5. That the commission be provided with sufficient funds to do its work thoroughly and to make a final report to the Governor and Council on or before Dec. 1, 1917."

HOSPITAL SHIP SINKING CALLED UNJUSTIFIABLE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

GENEVA, Switzerland (Tuesday)—

The International Red Cross committee in a note to the German Government referring to their order of Jan. 29 regarding the sinking of hospital ships and referring also to the torpedoing of the three hospital ships, Asturias, Britannic and the Gloucester Castle, draws the German Government's very serious attention to the responsibility it would assume toward the civilized world by persisting in the resolution which contradicts humanitarian conventions to which Germany has pledged herself.

The note refers to the German Government's right to search and points out that Germany is not attacking combatants but defenseless beings and women devoting themselves to the work of relief and charity.

The note adds that even if the correctness of the facts upon which Germany bases the justification of her order were admitted the committee considers that nothing could excuse the torpedoing of hospital ships.

On the Aisne and in Champagne there have been strong artillery duels at intervals.

On the Russian front yesterday our

opponents directed lively artillery fire against our lines, says yesterday's official communication. We then responded energetically. In retaliation for the dropping of bombs by Russians near Lida, we made aerial attacks on Molodechno and Turez, respectively northwest and southwest of Minsk.

On the Macedonian front Bulgarian

troops repulsed a British attack south-

of Lake Doiran.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—

The official German statement issued last evening reads:

"On the battlefield of Arras today the new English assault broke down without success under very heavy enemy losses.

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opponents directed lively artillery fire against our lines, says yesterday's official communication. We then responded energetically. In retaliation for the dropping of bombs by Russians near Lida, we made aerial attacks on Molodechno and Turez, respectively northwest and southwest of Minsk.

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Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—An official announcement refers to the German decision to torpedo hospital ships without warning, contrary to international law and the dictates of humanity. In these circumstances, says the announcement, the French Government makes it known that they will embark German prisoners in these vessels.

REPATRIATION OF BELGIANS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—

A statement published in the Deutsche Westfälische Zeitung last week says that idle Belgians are to remain in Germany by expression of the sovereign will and only those unjustly deported as unemployed may be repatriated. There is no intention of sending back all Belgians in Germany and those justly deported as unemployed and who are fit for work will remain.

INSURANCE AGAINST WAR RISKS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

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CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

VII

Article III, relating to compulsory religious worship and maintenance of "public Protestant teachers of piety, religion and morality," was considered of enough importance to receive the attention of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention of 1779-1780 during a large part of about two weeks devoted by the convention to the Declaration of Rights. Yet, despite all this attention, article III holds the record of being the only one of the 30 articles in the Declaration of Rights that has been changed by the people during the 137 years since the first Constitutional Convention was dissolved.

Complete religious freedom was knocking for admission to a place among the guaranteed rights of the people in 1779, but the convention, though going much farther in this direction than did the General Court in the rejected "Constitution of 1778," failed to go the full length. Consequently, it was not until the people of Massachusetts in 1833 adopted a substitute for article III, which became Article XI of the Amendments to the State Constitution, that full religious freedom could be said to be established.

Unfortunately, the Journal of the Convention of 1779-1780 sheds little light regarding what was said during the discussion of Article III; that the debates were numerous, however, and not lacking for speakers is clearly revealed. Assembling after a short recess on Oct. 28, 1779, the convention received the report of the Committee of Thirty which had been preparing during the recess a tentative draft of a Declaration of Rights and Form of Government. Article III of this tentative draft set forth that "good morals being necessary to the preservation of civil society," the Legislature had the right and ought to provide, at the expense of the "subject" if necessary, "suitable support for the public worship of God and of the teachers or religion and morals." It held further that the Legislature could require attendance at religious service and that money paid for religious support should, if the "subject" required it, be applied to the support of the teachers of his own religion.

Reached for consideration the following day, Article III was "largely debated," says the journal, and then the convention adjourned to Monday. Resuming debate after the Sunday recess, it was soon decided to suspend, partly in order "to have a fuller House for the consideration of so important an article." Tuesday, Nov. 1, at 10 a. m. was assigned for the next debate.

All day Tuesday was devoted to the article, the debate being "very extensive" in the afternoon, during which it was voted to suspend the rule requiring special permission of the convention to speak more than once on the same question. After the subject again had been "largely debated" nearly all Wednesday, it was voted to refer the article to a special committee of seven, and adjournment was taken to Friday. Among those on the committee were Samuel Adams, Robert Treat Paine and Theophilus Parsons.

The report of this committee was not far different in substance from that of Article III as presented in the tentative draft. It included a paragraph at the end, giving legal protection to every denomination of Christians, which became an object of strenuous controversy when the committee's report was taken up for consideration the following Wednesday. Motions were made and debated, but not carried, to add various qualifying clauses after the reference to Christians, as, for instance, "whose avowed principles are not inconsistent with the peace and safety of the Constitution," "being Protestants," "exempt papists," etc. A motion to "exempt the whole article" was made but was defeated.

Finally, it was voted to consider each proposition in the article separately. This was done, and after several changes in wording had been made, the article was adopted by the convention as follows:

"III. As the happiness of a people, and the good order and preservation of civil government, essentially depend upon piety, religion, and morality; and as these cannot be generally diffused through a community but by the institution of the public worship of God, and of public instructions in piety, religion, and morality: Therefore, to promote their happiness, and to secure the good order and preservation of their Government, the people of this Commonwealth have a right to invent their legislation with power to authorize and require, and the Legislature shall, from time to time, authorize and require, the several towns, parishes, precincts, and other bodies politic, or religious societies, to make suitable provision, at their own expense, for the institution of the public worship of God, and for the support and maintenance of public Protestant teachers of piety, religion, and morality, in all cases where such provision shall not be made voluntarily."

"And the people of this Commonwealth have also a right to, and do, invest their Legislature with authority to enjoin upon all the subjects an attendance upon the instructions of the public teachers aforesaid, at stated times and seasons, if there be any on whose instructions they can conscientiously and conveniently attend."

"Provided, notwithstanding, that the several towns, parishes, precincts and other bodies politic, or religious societies, shall, at all times, have the exclusive right of electing their public teachers, and of contracting with them for their support and maintenance."

"And all monies paid by the sub-

ject to the support of public worship, and of the public teachers aforesaid, shall, if he require it, be uniformly applied to the support of the public teacher or teachers of his own religious sect or denomination, provided there be any on whose instructions he attends; otherwise it may be paid towards the support of the teacher or teachers of the parish or precinct in which the said monies are raised."

"And every denomination of Christians, demeaning themselves peaceably, and as good subjects of the Commonwealth, shall be equally under the protection of the law; and no subordination of any one sect or denomination to another shall ever be established by law."

Article III continued as a part of the Declaration of Rights for 53 years. During this period sentiment gradually developed for a modification of certain passages. The Massachusetts legislatures of 1832 and 1833 agreed to a substitute which removed the compulsory and sectarian features of Article III and included the broad provisions under which all religious societies of the present day are entitled to conduct their activities. The substitute proposed by the Legislature was adopted by the people in November, 1833.

As Article XI of the Amendments to the Constitution, it guarantees religious freedom to the people of Massachusetts in the following terms:

"As the public worship of God and instructions in piety, religion, and morality, promote the happiness and prosperity of a people, and the security of a republican government; therefore, the several religious societies of this Commonwealth, whether corporate or unincorporate, at any meeting legally convened and held for that purpose, shall ever have the right to elect their pastors or religious teachers, to contract with them for their support, to raise money for erecting and repairing houses for public worship, for the maintenance of religious instruction, and for the payment of necessary expenses; and all persons belonging to any religious society shall be taken and held to be members, until they shall file with the clerk of such society a written notice, declaring the dissolution of their membership; and thereto shall not be liable for any grant or contract which may be thereafter made, or entered into by such society; and all religious sects and denominations, demeaning themselves peaceably, and as good citizens of the Commonwealth, shall be equally under the protection of the law; and no subordination of any one sect or denomination to another shall ever be established by law."

SUNDAY GARDEN BILL ADVOCATED AT THE HEARING

Mayor Curley of Boston, Senator John E. Beck of Chelsea and a score of others appeared today before the legislative Committee on Legal Affairs to urge the passage of a bill to authorize labor on the Lord's Day in household gardens. They argued that the present food shortage made it necessary that all hampering legislation be removed and enabling statutes passed. In opposition to the bill were a band of other men, representatives of the Lord's Day League, the Civic Alliance and like organizations.

Among those who spoke in favor of the bill, which would make it "lawful for any person who maintains a garden appurtenant to the house for the purpose of raising flowers, fruit or vegetables for the use of his household and not for sale" to work in the same on Sundays, were Senator Beck, James A. Sanborn, former Senator George H. Ellis, Representative Alfred Moore, Peter T. Fallon of Quincy, John S. Ballou, Representative James Morrison of Medford, Representative Arthur E. Marsh of Springfield, George A. Phipps of Dorchester, Francis Peabody, Walter McMeniman, Thomas Curley of Waltham, James Russell of Milton, Representative Roland D. Sawyer of Ware, the Rev. Edward Cummings of South Congregational Church, Boston, E. T. Hartman of the Massachusetts Civic League, S. H. Stone of West Roxbury, Representative Charles Winchester of Dorchester, and O. D. Ladow of New York.

The opposition came from John W. Wilson, Boston; George S. Ladd of Sturbridge, executive officer of the State Grange; former Representative H. Huston Newton of Everett, Representative William A. Kneeland of Winchester, Benjamin Alling, William D. Brigham and F. W. Burnstead.

Malden Garden Plans

MALDEN, Mass.—To further interest of Malden residents in gardening this summer, the Malden committee on food conservation and supply of the public safety committee has announced that all such lots as may be registered with the committee through representatives in the different wards, known as the ward committees, will be plowed and harrowed on the condition that the owners pay half of the annual expense in advance.

APPLICATION WITHDRAWN
After their application had been granted yesterday by the Boston Licensing Board the applicants for a liquor license at 469 Neponset Avenue announced the withdrawal of the application. A public hearing was given on the application by the Licensing Board last Friday and at that time residents and business men of the district and city officials of Quincy appeared in opposition.

CITY PAYS \$10.26 FOR COAL
The Boston Purchasing Department today purchased 500 tons of soft coal for \$10.26 a ton, as against a contract price of \$3.68 a ton, for the same coal in 1914. The supply secured today was for Long Island and is expected to last until June 1. No bids have yet been received for 41,000 tons of Pocahontas or New River coal for city departments for next winter.

HAMPDEN NOTES DECLINE MAY BE FIFTY PER CENT

Bank Commissioner Thorndike Testifies Before Legislative Committee Hearing on the \$10,000 Inquiry Measure

That notes of the Hampden Railroad held by 33 savings banks in Massachusetts, and amounting to \$800,000 may have declined 50 per cent in value since the banks advanced the money to a company which never operated its 15 miles of high-priced trackage, was the opinion expressed yesterday by Bank Commissioner A. L. Thorndike at a hearing before the House Ways and Means Committee on the resolve for an appropriation of \$10,000 for an investigation of the railroad.

Representative Harvey E. Frost of Somerville, who introduced the resolve, stated that it was reported that fear of prosecution had driven the banking interests behind the Hampden proposition to return the \$800,000 to the savings banks. The hearing on the resolve will be continued this afternoon. Both Bank Commissioner Thorndike and Atty. Gen. Henry C. Atwill were before the committee at the adjourned hearing yesterday afternoon.

Bank Commissioner Thorndike said when he took office a year after the Hampden Railroad was built, that the Hampden Investment Company, a Massachusetts corporation, had \$200,000 capital paid in and looked like a substantial endorser for Hampden Railroad notes. It conformed to the law according to the records in the case. I cannot investigate further than that. The \$800,000 was in the hands of 33 savings banks which are so scattered that conspiracy doesn't seem possible. The notes are now held as overdues, paper, and no interest has been paid since 1914. Other investments, such as Westinghouse paper, have paid out finally, and so will this. There may be a loss, but not a total loss."

"Are they still good?" asked Representative Samuel Collins. "I don't know," said Mr. Thorndike. "Who does if you don't?" "I don't know," repeated the commissioner. "Those notes were good investment at the time. About 160 directors of the 33 savings banks thought they were all right. My department doesn't have anything to do with the quality of an investment, only the legality of it."

Under a fire of questions by Representative Lomasney the commissioner said he accepted the New England Audit Company's report on the Hampden Railroad Company showing \$1,000,000 or road notes bought by the Hampden Investment Company with \$200,000 paid in, and then put the road notes on the list of legal investments for savings banks. Mr. Lomasney demanded to know the value of the notes today. Thorndike said eventually the savings banks would lose nothing but the interest. "But today, today, today!" insisted Lomasney. "No man could say," said Thorndike. "The real estate of the road is still there. Originally there was twice as much money in the company as there are notes in savings banks, and I can't imagine the assets shrinking more than 50 per cent."

Attorney-General Atwill said that he was not responsible for the resolve introduced by Representative Scott, although the latter claimed that it was based on the report on the Hampden Railroad contained in the annual report of the Attorney-General to the Legislature.

"Are you under any embarrassment that would prevent you from proceeding against the Hampden Railroad men?" Chairman Warner asked. "Only that in a civil suit I can't compel witnesses to appear," he said. "Would you prosecute if you thought there had been anything criminal done by anybody?" the chairman asked. "I certainly would," said Mr. Atwill, "but so far as I know there has not been any criminality. So far as savings banks' trustees are concerned, I don't see how they could have acted criminally unless they conspired with outsiders to misinvest the people's money, knowing the investment was illegal."

"If all savings banks got their money back and it could be shown

that the investment in 1912 was nothing worse than an error of judgment, would you feel you had to prosecute them under this bill?" was asked. "Not if they got 100 cents on the dollar," said Mr. Atwill, "but I don't see how the Hampden Railroad Company could have raised enough money to pay them off."

During the course of the hearing, Mr. Frost also stated that it was rumored in banking circles in Boston that the Attorney-General's attitude toward the Hampden Railroad had changed after meeting former Attorney-General Herbert Parker, counsel for the Hampden Railroad.

Mr. Parker stated to the committee that in his argument in opposition to the investigation which he will make at the hearing this afternoon he would show that a former Attorney-General had changed after meeting former Attorney-General Herbert Parker, counsel for the Hampden Railroad.

ELLIOTT RESIGNS AS PRESIDENT OF NEW HAVEN ROAD

Will Assume Chairmanship of New Committee of Interporate Relations of Branches

NEW YORK, N. Y.—At a meeting of the board of directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company today the resignation of Howard Elliott as president was accepted to take effect May 1. E. J. Pearson, since March 9, 1916, vice-president of the company and Mr. Elliott's assistant in charge of general construction, operation and maintenance, was elected president to succeed Mr. Elliott.

Benjamin Campbell, for several years vice-president of traffic, was elected senior vice-president and president of the New England Steamship Company, the Hartford New York Transportation Company and the New Bedford, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket Steamship Company.

The board of directors created a committee of interporate relations, which is to consist of the presidents and vice-presidents of the various companies comprising the New Haven system.

Mr. Elliott is to be chairman of this committee and work with the various presidents to coordinate and harmonize the activities of the various companies.

SIMMONS COLLEGE

Candy sales at the Simmons College freshmen-sophomore party netted \$11.55 which has been contributed to the Red Cross movement. The sophomore-senior luncheon has been canceled and plans for a May carnival to take its place on May 12 are being made. Final election results will be made public at the student government dinner May 18. The sophomore May Day has been postponed from May 1 to 16. The Microcosm, the college year book, will be on sale May 1.

WOMAN'S PEACE PARTY

Civilian relief activities are occupying the attention of the Massachusetts branch of the Women's Peace Party at the headquarters, 421 Boylston Street. The headquarters will be open every weekday from 9:30 to 1 o'clock for individual sewing and hand work, with materials also on hand to be made up outside.

RUSSIANS CONGRATULATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Authors, artists and composers, in meeting Monday, under the auspices of the National Institutes of Arts and Letters, adopted an address congratulating Russian authors and artists who aided in the revolution.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB

At the Women's City Club last evening the guest of honor was Miss Amy Lowell, who entertained the members in Pilgrim Hall later with a talk on "Polyphonic Prose" and readings from her poems. Mrs. George Parkman presided.

LES DARCY HAS ENLISTED

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Les Darcy, the Australian boxer, has enlisted in the United States Army Aviation Reserve Corps here.



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CITY COMMITTEE INDORSES SLATE FOR CONVENTION

Boston Republican Organization Favors Candidates Given Support of the Antinitiative and Referendum Element

given thought to such matters, and representatives of the different interests and points of view that naturally and properly exist in a community as complex and highly developed as our own.

The primary duty of the convention is to examine the present Constitution, and try with an open mind to discover how far it has failed to bring the results expected by its framers, how far away any of its provisions have been outgrown, and in what way it can be improved. Information for this purpose must be obtained from public officials and other people whose experience can point out defects and their remedies.

A candidate for the convention may well have ideas of particular reforms, such as, for instance, as changing our practice of appropriation, and of substituting therefore a more systematic budget; but in any case he should go with an open mind.

"The first duty of the delegates, therefore, should be to listen, and maintain a judicial attitude, in order to prepare and lay before the people for acceptance or rejection such changes as seem to them most likely to insure the welfare and progress of a community which has been on the whole during the last 150 years one of the best governed, most prosperous and happy on earth."

Those in the state of the Republican committee are: Charles Francis Adams of Concord, Albert S. Apsey of Cambridge, Charles J. Barton of Melrose, John L. Bates of Brookline, William H. Brooks of Holyoke, Charles F. Choate Jr. of Southboro, Charles W. Clifford of New Bedford, Louis A. Coolidge of Milton, John W. Cummings of Fall River, Edwin U. Curtis of Boston, Frank E. Dunbar of Lowell, Samuel J. Elder of Winchester, William R. Evans Jr. of Everett, Abbot Lawrence Lowell of Cambridge, Nathan Matthews of Boston, Moorfield Storey of Lincoln.

It is understood that John A. Kelliher, recently nominated to be sheriff of Suffolk County, will, if his nomination is confirmed by the Executive Council, as is expected, announce his withdrawal as a candidate for the convention from the Eleventh Congressional District. Because of the late hour, his name will probably appear on the election ballot, however.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY

Statistics issued by Boston University indicate that this institution now holds third place in New England with reference to the number of students, being surpassed only by Harvard and Yale. The average increase of about 600 per year is due mainly to the rapidly growing College of Business Administration and to the increased attendance upon the courses of religious education at the Theological School. The catalogue of the evening courses alone shows an enrollment of 1234 for this year; of these 947 are men. The total enrollment of day and evening course is 1446, an increase of 621 over the registration for the previous year. In addition to those officially numbered in its classes the department of religious education is conducting classes numbering over 900 in Malden, under the direction of Prof. Walter A. Stearns.

"One would hardly think it necessary to dwell upon the importance of selecting good men to revise the fundamental instrument which regulates the Government of the Commonwealth, and the rights, duties and welfare of the citizens," says President Lowell; "nor is it necessary to point out that the voters should take a deep interest in seeing that the men they consider most fit are elected to a convention of this kind."

"It should contain men who have had experience in the administration of affairs of state, others who have

TARIFF SECTION TO BE OMITTED FROM TAX BILL

Republican Members of House Decide Not to Take Advantage of War Situation in Order to Force Higher Schedule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Tariff revision was dropped by financial leaders of the House Monday as a means of raising war revenues. Unable to come to agreement, a subcommittee of the Ways and Means Committee, consisting of Representatives Kitchin, Rainey, Dixon, Fordney and Longworth, has practically decided that the tariff section will be omitted from the tax bill now in preparation. This will mean that \$206,000,000 additional revenue must be raised from other sources.

U. S. CONGRESS
MEMORIALIZED
FOR PROHIBITION

(Continued from page one)

the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquor entail;

"And, in view of the inadequateness of all methods hitherto employed to check or regulate these evils;

"And, in view of the great and rapid growth of public knowledge and sentiment on this subject as shown by the antialcohol agitation and legislation through most of our national area;

"The undersigned believe the time has come for the Federal Government to take steps looking to the prohibition in the United States of the manufacture, sale, import, export and transport of alcoholic liquors (with the understood exceptions for medical, sacramental and industrial purposes)."

Space does not permit the publication of the names of all the signers, but a perusal of the signatures and the activities represented indicates in a striking manner the tremendous gains which prohibition has made in the United States within recent months and the great number of leaders in the Nation's affairs at best passive in the past, who have rallied to the prohibition standard for the moral and economic well-being of the United States.

The great number of leaders in industry and business of all kinds who have signed the memorial shows that the prohibition leaders in the United States are quite willing to meet the liquor interests and their supporters on the issue that the liquor business should not be prohibited because "the Government needs the money," and to fight out the prohibition issue on economic grounds, alone, for the moment overlooking the higher moral issues at stake.

The signatures, so varied and representative in character, illustrate to what an extent the leaders in commerce, business, finance, education, and Government, municipal, State and national, have become leaders in the movement for national prohibition in the United States. The 1900 signatures are all the more significant when it is understood that the clergy, with very few exceptions, have not been given an opportunity to sign the memorial.

Some indication of the character and positions of the men who have signed this call for national prohibition may be gleaned from the following signatures, which have been chosen at random:

Luther Burbank, naturalist; Judge Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation; William J. Bryan, former Secretary of State; Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank of New York; John Snargo, author and socialist; Prof. Frank W. Taussig of Harvard, chairman of the United States Tariff Commission; Orville Wright, aeronaut and inventor; Dr. Victor C. Vaughan, dean of the medical school, University of Michigan; Warren S. Stone, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; Martin G. Brumbaugh, Governor of Pennsylvania; Howard Elliott, president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad; John Wanamaker, merchant and former Postmaster-General of the United States; Lt-Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., retired; Dr. Richard C. Cabot, chief of medical staff, Massachusetts General Hospital; Louis F. Post, Assistant United States Secretary of Labor; Dudley A. Sargent, physical director at Harvard University.

Among the Boston business men signing the memorial were: Robert T. Paine, trustee; Waldo E. Pratt, manufacturer; Charles S. Bird, manufacturer; Roger W. Babson, statistician; Matthew C. Brush, president, Boston Elevated; Albert L. Scott, engineer; H. Gerrish Smith, general manager, Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation; Arthur Perry, banker; Joseph Walker, lawyer; J. Franklin McElwain, shoe manufacturer; John F. Moors, banker; Robert H. Gross, coal dealer; Isaac F. North, manufacturer; Arthur F. Gray, engineer; Courtenay Guild, publisher; George S. Wright, merchant.

The movement for national prohibition has been endorsed by hundreds of men whose positions for various reasons do not permit them to openly express an opinion. For instance, many persons in the United States Government service are not permitted by regulations to participate in such a movement, as may be illustrated by the following extract from the letter of a "hygienist known to both hemispheres": "As an officer of the military service it would not be proper for me to attempt directly in any way to influence legislation. The Army regulations are against it." In personal handwriting at the close of the letter the officer writes: "I am in favor of prohibition."

The president of a large corporation in the South wrote the committee: "I am convinced that the time has arrived when there should be some national movement along the lines as outlined. I feel confident that the proper way to secure national prohibition is through the influence and active interest of the business men of the Nation. It should be dissociated from the reform element. The appeal should be made strictly upon business issues."

The entire board of directors of a large textile concern signed in a body and wrote: "We are very pleased to enclose our signatures to the memorial for national prohibition—a splendid move and exactly in line with present business requirements."

The incompatibility of the use of alcohol and efficiency is also reflected in the large number of prominent educators who signed the memorial. The epigram of Edison that "alcohol is a man in like sand in an engine's bearing" seems to be the general conviction of increasing numbers of business men.

There is probably no step which the country could take (more fitted) to insure its general well-being and ported pledge."

effectiveness than the total abolition of alcohol," writes Arthur E. Kennedy, professor of electrical engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, to the committee.

"We emphasize nowadays the economics of the thing in order to win the ear and suffrage of those whom we pretend to believe merely hard-headed men of mill and mart," says the committee. "And yet, after all, is not another motive the really impelling one? Would we care much that the factory produced a little less daily, if only the children went shod and fed to school, if mothers were safe from abuse, if there were no fathers throttled by a merciless habit? Our finest natural resources are, after all, our human resources. One last letter puts this deepest motive in its right place."

The committee then cites letter from Dr. James B. Scott, secretary of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and special adviser to the United States Department of State, which follow, in part:

"I have always believed in prohibition, but if I had not been of that conviction the experience of the nations at war would have convinced me of the advisability and indeed of the necessity of conserving our real national resources, the men, women and children of this good country of ours."

MERRIMACK BILL
TAKES ANOTHER
STEP IN ADVANCEMassachusetts Senate Committee
on Ways and Means Indorses
the Measure

"Ought to pass" was reported in the Massachusetts Senate by the Senate Committee on Ways and Means on the bill providing for an appropriation of \$3,538,300 to make the Merrimack River navigable from the sea to Hunts Falls in the city of Lowell. The measure has already been passed by the House.

Under the provisions of the bill as it came from the Senate committee, the money is not to be available for the improvement until the Federal Government appropriates a similar sum for the project.

Other measures favorably reported by the Senate Committee on Ways and Means included the following:

Bill amending the present law relative to the licensing of private hospitals.

Bill to enable the Metropolitan Park Commission to complete the acquisition of land for a parkway from Hancock Street in Quincy to the Quincy Shore Reservation.

Bill to enable the Metropolitan Park Commission to construct an extension of Fresh Pond Parkway to Fresh Pond in Cambridge.

Bill providing for completing the improvements on the southerly bank of the Charles River and the construction of a parkway connection between Maple and Jefferson streets in Newton and the driveway connection from Brooks Street in Brighton.

Bill extending the time during which the Metropolitan Park Commission may expend the amount provided in 1912 for the parkway around Lake Quannapowitt in Wakefield.

Bill authorizing the Fish and Game Commission to establish and maintain rearing stations for trout in Hampshire, Franklin and Berkshire counties.

Bill to fill and improve land in the Charles River reservation in Watertown, north of Arsenal Street, for the purpose of adapting the same for uses of the public.

Bill providing for the construction of the Old Colony Boulevard in Boston.

Bill authorizing the Metropolitan Park Commission to rebuild the existing bridges over the Charles river and to acquire land for that purpose.

Bill authorizing the surfacing and completion of the road of the Charles River reservation from North Harvard Street to Cambridge Street, in the Brighton district.

Bill to enable the Metropolitan Park Commission to complete the construction of Winton Park from Revere to the Winton Shore Reservation.

Bill to enable the Metropolitan Park Commission to construct the Dedham Parkway.

Bill to authorize the Metropolitan Park Commission to protect and preserve the woods in Blue Hills Reservation.

Bill to authorize the Metropolitan Park Commission to construct the West Roxbury Parkway.

The Committee on Ways and Means reports "ought not to pass" on the resolve in favor of Harry Bowkowitz of Lynn.

The Committee on Ways and Means reports "reference to the next General Court" on the bill to authorize the metropolitan park commission to complete the Woburn Parkway.

SUBMARINE WAS
AN-AMERICAN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The "German submarine" recently sighted off Nantucket, has turned out to be an American submersible. Secretary of Commerce Redfield said so today, before the House Interstate Commerce Committee, and said his department had a report of it "20 minutes after it was sighted."

ROXBURY BOYS CLUB

Channing H. Cox, Speaker of the Massachusetts House, addressed the members of the Roxbury Boys' Club and their friends who are working to raise \$75,000 to discharge all present financial obligations and establish an endowment fund for the future at a meeting in Intercolonial Hall last night. He praised the work of the club and urged that all help in the campaign. A total of \$27,651 was re-

FEDERAL CURB
ON OIL TRUST
IS ADVOCATED

(Continued from page one)

advance prices of crude oil. Second, not only was the advance in gasoline prices greater than was required by the advance in cost, but also the prices were advanced with inequalities as between and coinciding with the territories occupied by the various Standard companies. In the judgment of the commission, the absence of substantial competition among the various Standard companies, coupled with the large proportion of the business they hold, was an appreciable factor in causing this situation.

During the year 1915 there were marked changes in the price of gasoline, a fall in prices in the early part of the year being followed by an extraordinary advance. Though varying in different sections of the country, this advance may be roughly dated from July. Taking the wholesale (tank wagon) price as representative, the amount of the advance during the second half of the year was generally between 7 and 9 cents per gallon, a rise of from 75 to 85 per cent. In some parts of the country it was more than this; in others less. The advance in retail prices was similar in amount. If the contemporaneous decline in quality of gasoline is considered, the true advance is still greater.

The principal facts concerning the gasoline situation and the conclusions based thereon are as follows:

(1) Practically the entire supply of gasoline is made from crude oil, or petroleum. The production of crude oil in the United States was greater in 1915 than in 1914 and showed no great decrease between the beginning and the end of the year 1915, though the production in the second half of the year was less than in the first half by some 3,972,000 barrels. This figure does not take account of 986,000 barrels, estimated quantity run by three independent refineries at Shreveport, La., which cannot be segregated by months. The total production in the United States in 1915 was about 306,000,000 barrels, as compared with approximately 301,000,000 barrels in 1914.

(2) The monthly production of light (gasoline yielding) crudes, however, decreased considerably during 1915. This decrease was chiefly due to the decline in the output of the Cushing pool in Oklahoma, which produces a crude peculiarly rich in gasoline. This pool produced about 8,000,000 barrels in June, 1915, and 3,800,000 barrels in October. Its total production in 1915, however, was over 23,000,000 barrels greater than in 1914.

(3) As a result of the foregoing fact, the estimated gasoline content of the crude produced in 1915 indicates a marked decline during the year. This estimate is made on the basis of the usual yields of gasoline from the crude oils produced in the several oil fields. The estimates of the gasoline content of the crude oil produced in January, July and December, 1915, are: 175,608,000 gallons, 172,094,000 gallons and 145,601,000 gallons, respectively.

(4) The production of gasoline products as reported by refiners to the commission increased somewhat during 1915, the maximum monthly output coming in October. The total production for the year was over 1,548,799,000 gallons.

(5) There was an unusual increase in the holdings of crude oil by various large producers and pipe-line companies during the latter part of 1915. In round numbers the stocks of Mid-Continent crude oil held by pipe lines and producers increased from 75,300,000 barrels in October; and between the same months the total stocks of Pennsylvania, Lima-Indiana, Illinois, and Mid-Continent crudes, as compiled from the only available published sources, increased from 96,600,000 barrels to 125,525,000 barrels. The same trend is shown by statistics collected by the commission showing crude oil held in storage for producers by the various small pipe lines serving the Appalachian field, their stocks rising from 743,000 barrels in January to 2,284,000 in November. This accumulation of stocks contributed appreciably to the increase in the price of crude and to the advance in gasoline crudes, caused chiefly by the decline in Cushing; various pipe line companies, producers, and refiners, having the necessary financial resources, increased their holdings of crude oil, thereby increasing the effect of the decline in production on the scarcity of oil on the market. There was competition for crude which was held for higher prices, and refiners dependent upon current purchase from producers commonly found it necessary to pay premiums.

Most large companies, however, both Standard companies and others, increased their holdings of crude oil between the beginning and the end of 1915. The pipe lines and producing companies allied with the Standard group, however, during the first quarter of 1915 held over 66 per cent of the total crude in storage other than that held at refineries, and during the first quarter of 1916 held over 74 per cent; and the several Standard refineries combined held from 71 to 81 per cent of the total stock of crude oil at refineries covered by reports to the commission. The stocks of crude oil held by such refiners showed a greater increase after July than those of other refiners. This, however, may have been due to an earlier appreciation of the tendency of the market or to the possession of greater financial resources.

(6) The chief element in the demand for gasoline in the internal combustion engine. Inquiries by the commission show rapidly increasing sales of all types of gasoline engines during the last three years. Over 270 manufacturers of motors or engines using gasoline as fuel have furnished information to the commission concerning their sales.

(7) The sales of gasoline by refiners increased from the beginning of 1915 until September, remaining high thereafter until November, and, though decreased, were much higher in November and December than they had been in January of the same year. Returns from refiners reporting to the commission show an increase of 38 per cent in sales of gasoline and naphtha to jobbers and consumers during 1915 as compared with 1914. This evidence of increased demand is borne out by reports from over 1000 garages, scattered over every State in the Union, which show an increase of 16 per cent in total gallons of gasoline sold in 1915 over 1914.

(8) The exports of gasoline products (gasoline, naphtha, and benzene) were over 315,400,000 gallons during 1915 and 209,546,000 gallons during 1914. In 1914 exports were approximately 18 per cent of the quantity manufactured. This increase in exports was reported by refiners to the commission, 1915 exports were over 20 per cent of the gasoline and naphtha produced by the same refiners in 1915. In 1914 exports were approximately 18 per cent of the quantity manufactured. This increase in exports was reported by refiners to the commission, 1915 exports were over 20 per cent of the gasoline and naphtha produced by the same refiners in 1915.

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(10) In using the terms "Standard" and "other" as applied to various refining companies, the commission is adopting a generally accepted usage. An examination of the lists of stockholders of the various companies called Standard shows that they are owned by bodies of stockholders which are so similar in membership as to justify the common usage. This common ownership is in accord with the decree which dissolved the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey in 1911. Through out this report, though the several Standard companies are often treated as a group, this is not to be taken as obscuring the fact that they maintain separate organizations, including officers, directors, and refining and marketing machinery.

(11) Throughout the year 1915 the pipe lines and producing companies allied with or controlled by the several Standard companies held in their possession approximately 65 per cent of the total quantity of the crude oil held by pipe lines and producers east of the Rockies, and their control increased to about 70 per cent in the latter part of the year. As already stated, they held from 71 to 81 per cent of the crude oil held by refineries during 1915.

(12) The refiners owned by what are clearly Standard companies produced over 60 per cent of the gasoline products produced in the United States during 1915 by refiners reporting to the commission, which refiners embrace all the more important concerns in the United States; and these same refineries sold about 65 per cent of the total quantity of gasoline marketed, while their exports were approximately 83 per cent of the total exports in 1915. In August, 1915, the various Standard companies, refiners and jobbers held 79 per cent of the stocks of gasoline, and in December, 1915, 76 per cent.

(13) The several Standard companies have the power through their purchase and sales to exercise considerable control over the price both for crude oil and the products thereof. (a) The quotations for "posted prices" announced by Standard concerns constitute (with rare exceptions) the "market" for crude oil in the Appalachian and Mid-Continental oil fields. Statements made to the commission show that large buyers for "independent" oil companies, such as the Gulf Refining Company, follow the Prairie Oil & Gas Company prices in Oklahoma. (b) The various Standard companies, with relatively unimportant exceptions, in announcing their tank-wagon price of gasoline in any locality, practically fix the price that prevails. As a rule, and throughout most of the country, the prices announced by Standard concerns as the ones at which they will sell their products are carefully watched and are followed more or less closely by the so-called independents.

(14) In considering the course of gasoline prices in the territory occupied by the Standard of Indiana, the commission finds that while the "independent" jobbers in this territory have engaged in a competitive struggle that has sometimes involved price cutting, yet it appears that the Standard of Indiana is responsible for the very low prices maintained in its territory from June 10 to Sept. 15, 1915.

(15) An analysis of costs and f. o. b. refinery prices of gasoline and other petroleum products shows that both the f. o. b. refinery price of gasoline and also the refinery returns from the whole group of refined products in 1915 rose to a greater extent than the cost of production. The margin of profit increased with the great majority of refiners between July and December, 1915. This conclusion, based upon costs and f. o. b. refinery prices, is substantiated by increased net earnings in the latter part of 1915.

(16) The facts concerning costs and margins are borne out by the large net earnings and the high quotations of the stocks of the chief companies, both Standard and others. During 1915, at a time of increased cost of crude oil and materials, very large net earnings were made by all the large refiners, running in all but four cases well over 10 per cent on the investment.

(17) In conclusion, attention should be called to the general upward trend of stock quotations of the companies concerned: The quotations of the stocks of all the companies, both Standard and others, advanced sharply during the second half of 1915.

(18) The commission has carefully considered the possibility of relief from the situation indicated in this report. As already stated, a part of the advance in gasoline prices during the latter part of 1915 was a result of the operation of increased demand for gasoline and decreased production of light crude oil. For this natural advance in price certain obvious remedies lie in the direction of economy in production and use of petroleum and its products. Numerous wastes can be avoided; improved methods can be used in refining which will give greater yields of gasoline products; motors and carburetors can be adapted to use cheaper fuels, etc.

(19) In connection with the advance in gasoline prices in 1915, attention has already been called to the imperfections in the competition existing in the industry, which imperfections are due to several causes.

(20) First is the fact that a single group of refiners have to a large extent a community of interest based on common stock holding. They produce and sell so large a proportion of the product, gasoline, that they can and do make the generally prevailing market price, and are generally followed by the others. Moreover, this same community of interest embraces oil-producing and transporting companies (pipe lines) to such an extent that it has had an advantage over smaller competitors in that the pipe lines have not been made available to its competitors on the basis of reasonable rates and conditions of service. Under

such circumstances, competition can hardly be expected to work effectively and fairly, or to adjust prices to costs with any reasonable precision to the going statement of causes are:

1. To prevent the control of the market from being exercised through common ownership, five courses of possible action are proposed:

(a) Possible action by the Department of Justice in view of the facts disclosed by the commission's investigation.

(b) An act of Congress providing when conditions require, for the re-opening of antitrust cases, on the application of the Attorney-General, by a bill of review.

(c) Abolition, by legislation, in certain cases, of common stock ownership in corporations which have been members of a combination dissolved under the Sherman law.

(d) Effective limitation upon common ownership of stock in potentially competitive corporations by withdrawing the power of voting and control.

(e) Legislation which, while recognizing common ownership, would fix upon such common owners the responsibility for the acts of each of the several companies so owned, which are preventing competition.

(15) In so far as the different rules of

NAVY RECRUITS ARE TO ARRIVE FROM THE WEST

Between 2500 and 3000 Men Expected to Come to the Receiving Station in Boston on Wednesday or Thursday

GOVERNMENT FOOD PRICE CONTROL URGED

Between 2500 and 3000 Navy recruits from the Middle West and from the Far West are expected to arrive at the receiving station at Commonwealth Pier, South Boston, Wednesday or Thursday. Alterations making over the whole top floor of the pier and increasing the accommodations so that the influx of new men can be handled has been rushed and today is virtually finished. Navy officers said today that it is hoped to make Commonwealth Pier a training station in addition to a receiving station, and that recruits will be trained there until they can be assigned to active duty.

Navy and Marine Corps officers are still hard at work trying to find suitable camp sites in Greater Boston to be used for training men for the Navy. The present plans call for the establishment of two camps in the vicinity of Boston: one for 1000 reserves and the other for 5000 bluejackets. Sites are desired that will be readily accessible by land or water and yet isolated enough so that relatives of the men in training will not be continually present. Furthermore, there must be plenty of land for drilling purposes.

Money matters are causing some difficulty in connection with securing the proper camp sites. Appropriations seem not to be available for this purpose just now, and most of the sites so far inspected call for the expenditure of considerable money to get them into condition to accommodate a body of men. The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston came to the aid of Navy officers this morning and furnished three automobiles for the officers to use in their trips of inspection of possible camp sites.

Favorable consideration has been given sites at Fort Pickering, near Salem, at Quincy Point, at Wakefield and in the Metropolitan Park Reservations at Blue Hill and Middlesex Fells. Detailed reports on these and other sites with careful estimates of the cost of putting them in condition to be used as camps will be forwarded soon to Admiral L. C. Palmer at Washington, D. C.

Several promotions and transfers are announced at the Charlestown Navy Yard. Capt. James P. Parker, formerly commodore of the Massachusetts Naval Militia, is now on active duty at the office of Capt. A. H. Robertson at the Navy Yard and is to handle all the Naval Militia affairs of that office. In the Marine Corps at the yard, Maj. N. R. Hall, commandant of the Marine Corps barracks, has been made a lieutenant-colonel, and 1st Lieut. John Q. Adams has been promoted to captain.

Tonight the newly organized company of Marine Militia in Leominster will be inspected and sworn into the service of the United States. The ceremony will take place in the Town Hall at Leominster. The company consists of two commissioned officers and 60 men.

Miss Grace M. Wheaton of Newtonville has been appointed instructor of the school for "yeowomen" at the Navy Yard, and is holding her first classes this afternoon. Instruction will be given in the various details in which clerical and stenographic work for the United States Navy differs from that of civilian office routine.

Military Buttons Are Out

Lapel buttons are today being distributed to those who have enrolled in the military or naval forces of Massachusetts at the office of the Adjutant-General at the State House. Governor McCall yesterday signed the bill providing for the wearing of these buttons.

The new button bears the words "Willing and Ready" over the State seal, and underneath is the date "1917." The bill, which had its inception in the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, is intended to stimulate recruiting and serve as a mark of merit to identify those who have enrolled, and also those who have been rejected.

Increase in Recruiting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—There was a big increase in recruiting on Monday, about 250 men being taken by Army, Navy and Marine agencies. More than 1500 men applied for places at the Plattsburgh Training Camp for Reserve Officers.

Naval Reserves May Change

Opportunity is being offered naval reservists enrolled in Class 4 for coast defense work to volunteer for duty in Class 2, the sea-going class of the reserve. Commander George G. Mitchell has received a number of favorable replies. Class 2 reservists are needed now in the engineering forces of the Navy and will be used on supply ships, colliers, war ships, destroyers, etc.

Bond Issue Law Signed

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson signed the \$7,000,000,000 bond issue bill today and it is now a law. No ceremonies attended the signing of the bill. The pen used by the President in signing the measure will be presented to Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, who may give it to Lord Cunliffe, of the British commission.

First Loan Quickly Subscribed

WASHINGTON, D. C.—United States citizens took up the first \$200,000,000

in Treasury war certificates so fast that the Administration has called a halt. With indications that the issue is over-subscribed already by at least 100 per cent, orders were telegraphed to Federal Reserve banks today to close all subscription books for the present. It is considered probable, however, that a second series will be announced shortly. Disappointed subscribers are being listed so they may come in at the start on the next issue.

HOUSE RINGS WITH CHEERS ON DRAFT DEBATE

Representatives Clash Over Three Issues—Administration Backers Put in Hard Work for Bill in Senate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Three issues stood forth clearly today as members of the House of Representatives, amid applause and cheers, clashed again on the subject of an army draft. On the question of industrial expediency, the question of military advisability and the question of youth, representatives seesawed back and forth to as indefinite conclusions as marked the first day's argument.

At the end of the first two hours' debate no one could definitely forecast the result. The verbal battle grew hotter every minute, and the four representatives who held the floor during the early hours of the day's debate burst into torrents of oratory as questions were flung at them from all parts of the House.

"Equal rights for all and special privilege for none" was the slogan of Representative Harrison of Virginia, who followed Representative Fields of Kentucky. The Virginian declared that a selective draft will not upset the industrial life of the nation because men necessary to industries will not be called. The majority bill of the Military Affairs Committee, he maintained, would draw volunteers from the general public, interfering with mills, factories, farms and necessary institutions.

Representative Gordon of Ohio flung his glove into the face of the minority with the cry that patriotic men will not be able to fight for their country under the draft system. He told of thousands of men of military age, who, under the draft system, will be performed exempted. His was the argument of military expediency. "If the volunteer system means to the gentlemen a mob," he shouted, "give us just such another mob as Kitchener's just that is winning this war today."

The objection that the Administration bill would close the door of service to more than 100,000 men of military age who are anxious for service was admittedly the most serious objection to the administration measure. A strong sentiment against sending boys under the age of 21 to the war is apparent upon the floor.

Champ Clark, Speaker of the House, came out as an opponent of the Administration's plan of immediate conscription today, when a delegation from the National Security League waited upon him and presented to him a petition favoring universal military service, signed by thousands of names.

Immediately the Speaker turned upon the delegation and denounced the draft propaganda.

The petition was presented to the Speaker with simple ceremony by Lloyd Taylor, chairman, Col. Franklin Brown, Col. J. Creighton Webb and Herbert Barry and purported to have 500,000 names attached. "Conscription will never pass the House except in amended form," the Speaker declared.

Representative Kahn of California, the Republican who is now Administration leader in the House on the bill for increasing the nation's military establishment by means of a selective draft, immediately afterwards took issue with the Speaker and a lively debate ensued between the two men in the Speaker's office.

Later Representative Kahn declared that he was not surprised at the attitude of the Speaker. Outlining his program of debate on the bill now before the House, the Dent bill for a volunteer army before a draft is resorted to, the Californian announced his intention of closing the debate for his side of the House himself. Unlike Representative Dent he did not open the argument for his side with any extended remarks. He indicated today that he will attempt to refute, in his closing address, the several points that the volunteer advocates will have tried to make.

"The arguments about 'unwilling Prussian conscripts' fall flat," he declared. "If those same 'unwilling Prussian conscripts' can hold 13 nations at bay, may the United States be given that same kind of an army."

Seemingly no nearer a conclusion than at the beginning of debate, the House begins again this morning in its battle over the problem of a selective draft. A vote on the proposition to substitute the draft provision for the volunteer enlistment plan adopted by a majority of the Military Affairs Committee can not be reached, judging by the first day's debate yesterday and by the plans of its leaders, until late Thursday or Friday. And whether that vote will be in support of the Administration's plan depends, say leaders, on what pressure the Administration may bring to bear and on arguments which it may present or which may be presented in its behalf.

Opposition to the volunteer system is largely on the ground that it is unscientific and undemocratic, while opponents of the draft condemn the general staff and Administration plan as an effort to Prussianize the United States.

The opening hours of debate revealed these arguments at the bottom of the verbal fight. Volunteer enlistment supporters argued that the volunteer army always fights better and that conscript armies have never been successfully used by modern nations in modern warfare. They said that more than enough men for the purposes of the war will speedily volunteer, and declared that the machinery of a draft will cause unnecessary de-

lay in raising an army.

"Shall we ask only the brave to fight or shall we place the burden where it belongs, upon the shoulders of the whole American people," reported those who believe universal liability for service is the only democratic principle. "Either we declared war on wrong basis or we are committed to the principle of universal service," cried Representative Lunn of New York. "The defense of the Nation is not a question of will: It is a question of obligation," declared others.

Controversy between supporters of the Administration Army draft bill and advocates of the volunteer system held the Senate today. While the Administration backers claimed the draft method to be true to the fundamentals of democracy the opposition asserted the volunteer army to be capable of greater service to the Nation than a conscripted military.

The latter held that the volunteer system had not failed. Senator Thomas of Colorado took the floor and resumed a prepared speech in opposition to conscription. He pointed out what he considered inequalities in the exemption section of the measure saying that church members, with conscientious scruples against military service would be exempted while non-church members having the same objections to warfare would be forced to fight.

FOOD SUPPLY ITEMS

It is announced at Portland, Ore., that beginning at once and continuing for at least two months, 100 carloads of wheat will be shipped daily to the Atlantic seaboard for export to Europe. The shipments will originate in the Pacific Northwest. It is estimated that at the present time there are 15,000,000 bushels of wheat in that port.

It is proposed to ask the War Department of the United States to take charge of the transportation of 25,000,000 bushels of grain now stored at Minneapolis (Minn.) terminals. It cannot be moved, because of the car shortage, the shippers insist. This grain has been sold, for the most part, some for export to the Allies and some for domestic use.

"The expenditures from annual loans made under provisions of chapter 223 of the acts of 1891 and the later act, chapters 393 and 1906, under which the street commissioners are now laying out streets, are approximately as follows:

"Total expenditures, \$14,600,000; assessable cost, \$9,380,000; betterments assessed, \$3,240,000; amount collected, \$1,650,000; amount abated, \$788,000; outstanding, \$797,000.

"The above figures indicate that the city may possibly receive 17 per cent of the total cost of these streets if all outstanding assessments are collected, the amount collected plus the amount outstanding being approximately 17 per cent of the total.

An appeal for an army of school boys to go to Connecticut farms this spring and summer was made Saturday by the State food committee, as the result of a conference with schoolmasters of the State Friday.

More than 100 men, recruited from all walks of life, have reported at the Michigan Free Employment Agency in Detroit, within two days, as the result of an article published in a Detroit paper, asking for farm laborers to alleviate the dire necessity, according to T. J. Burns, superintendent of the bureau. The personnel of those who report, Mr. Burns says, is not what would ordinarily be expected of farm laborers, many of the prospective tillers of the soil being well-educated men, whose knowledge of farm life has been limited and who, now that the call is one imposed by a national emergency, have cast aside their old habits and decided to return to the farm.

Then the commission objects to the recent provision whereby the highest priced pavements are laid on streets which are little used, the betterments being assessed on the property holders.

Under this system of electing representatives, Mr. Hoag contended, men better fitted to pass legislation would be willing to run for office and the result would be better government.

Mr. Walsh declared himself in favor of proportional representation, saying that the first object for expenditure of loans for street construction should be the improvement of the main thoroughfares of the city, such minor thoroughfares as may be of general public utility, and the streets that will return the expenditures by increased taxes.

The list of streets upon which expenditures should be made is so familiar as not to need repetition in its entirety. It may be sufficient to point out as examples the remaining portion of North Beacon Street in the Brighton district; Washington Street, South Street and Center Street in the West Roxbury district, and Washington Street, Morton Street, River Street and Adams Street in the Dorchester district.

Mr. Dustin explained how the city of Springfield, as represented by its Citizens Charter Commission of One Hundred, united in favor of electing its council and School Committee by the proportional system, after failing to agree on any of the other methods of election now in use in the State.

Progress of the system throughout the world was told by C. G. Hoag, and Mr. Onsala declared that he favored the method because it insured representation of the minority parties.

WAR MOTIVES THE TOPIC

The Boston School of Social Science met in Huntington Chambers last night and heard Prof. Ellen Hayes of Wellesley College talk on "War Motives." She said that German kultur had spread through the German people to such an extent that they had grown conceited and thought they were considerably better than any one else, and that it was this conceit that was responsible for the war, which she accused the Germans of beginning.

MESSENGER BOYS DINNER

Four hundred messenger boys of the Western Union Telegraph Company, held their annual dinner on Pearl Street last night. The speakers were Meyer Bloomfield, director of the Vocational Bureau; Sup't. C. F. Ames and Albert Filene. Talent from several of the theaters gave an entertainment followed by numbers contributed by the messengers.

WAGES TO BE INCREASED

Increases of not less than 5 per cent in the wages of about 35,000 employees of the American Woolen Company, most of whom are in New England, will go into effect Monday.

Meyer Jonasson & Co.

Tremont and Boylston Streets

MODERN COLD STORAGE FOR FURS

Rate 3% of the Valuation

New Summer Furs

Meyer Jonasson & Co.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION LEAGUE FORMED

Massachusetts Branch of National Organization Begins Work at Mass Meeting

A campaign to secure an amendment to the Constitution of Massachusetts at the Constitutional Convention, was formally launched at a mass meeting of "proportionals" at the Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street, late yesterday afternoon.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the American Proportional Representation League. Clarence G. Hoag of Philadelphia, Pa., general secretary-treasurer of the league, called the meeting to order and introduced William Hoag of Boston, former State representative, who presided throughout the meeting.

The speakers included Prof. Leon Dupriez of the department of political science at Harvard University, formerly professor in comparative constitutional law at the University of Louvain, Belgium; David L. Walsh, former Governor of Massachusetts; C. O. Dustin, assistant secretary of the National Municipal League, formerly of the Springfield Bureau of Municipal Research; James Onsala, State secretary of the Socialist Party of Massachusetts, and Clarence G. Hoag.

Those present at the meeting appointed themselves a committee to carry on an educational campaign to enlighten especially members of the Constitutional Convention upon the proportional system of representation. After the meeting at the Twentieth Century Club, a number of those present repaired to the Parker House, where a constitution for a proportional representation league of Massachusetts was adopted.

The commission declares that too much money is expended on the construction of small streets of minor importance. The commission declares that most of the money borrowed should be spent in improving the wide thoroughfares. The report says:

"The figures for street work are so involved with sewer construction, park construction, abatements, sidewalk assessments and similar matters that it is practically impossible to prepare exact figures. It appears, however, that the total debt created for street purposes, including the laying out and reconstruction of highways, construction of avenues and boulevards, streets about the South Station, and various other streets, for which special appropriations have been made, amounts approximately to \$38,500,000.

"Only a very small fraction of the cost has been returned to the city in the form of assessment for betterments. On the other hand, the avenues, South Station work and many of the streets for which special appropriations have been made, are works of general public utility which return an indirect benefit to the city.

"The expenditures from annual loans made under provisions of chapter 223 of the acts of 1891 and the later act, chapters 393 and 1906, under which the street commissioners are now laying out streets, are approximately as follows:

"Total expenditures, \$14,600,000; assessable cost, \$9,380,000; betterments assessed, \$3,240,000; amount collected, \$1,650,000; amount abated, \$788,000; outstanding, \$797,000.

"The above figures indicate that the city may possibly receive 17 per cent of the total cost of these streets if all outstanding assessments are collected, the amount collected plus the amount outstanding being approximately 17 per cent of the total.

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THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

SIR HERBERT TREE COMPARES ACTOR'S ART WITH ORATOR'S

Both Receive From Audience as Well as Give—Serious Art in Abeyance During War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Sir Herbert Tree's production of "Colonel Newcome" at the New Amsterdam Theater has aroused a deal of discussion as to whether or not the play is Thackeray, or Sir Herbert the Colonel. How all this criticism, favorable as well as adverse, might have been received by the distinguished actor-manager naturally formed the first question asked of him in his hotel apartment by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. The answer was as brief as it was unexpected:

"I read only the favorable criticisms."

Now it is quite evident that such a rule must preserve a player's peace of mind to an extent that could not be attained, perhaps, by any other means. And it is just as clear that the calm proclamation of such a rule does not preserve the interviewer's peace of mind to any extent. When your subject deftly wards off your first line of attack your whole campaign of questions goes awry.

A quick glance at the map of that campaign showed only a confused mass of scrawlings on a pad of paper, over which the pencil poised uncertainly. "Dramatizing novel," "acting dramatized novel," "producing dramatized novel," "English actor slackers," "effect of war on theater," "observations of American acting: (a) Has it improved? (b) Why? (c) Influence of movies. (d) Anything else of interest on this?" All these leads and more were located on that map, and yet Sir Herbert had struck the pencil noteless above them. And now he was completing the job:

"English critics receive American plays and American players with every courtesy," Sir Herbert continued. "I am quite sure that this courtesy is reciprocated by American critics."

No doubt; and since that subject had been closed almost before it was opened, there was nothing to do but turn to another. It happened to be the one about dramatizing a novel. "Swinburne said to me once," said Sir Herbert, "that his greatest ambition was to write a good play, but he knew he couldn't. The literary artist's work is to cover so many pages of white paper with so much black ink, and for that he gets his reward. The dramatic artist's task is exactly the opposite. He gets his effects, not by elaboration, but by throwing away, by expulsion, by epitomizing a situation in a word, a gesture, a glance. Naturally it is somewhat disconcerting to the literary artist to find that the dramatic artist is forced to tear up his literary efforts."

One felt that the first victory for what story writers call "the equivalent of interest" in this interview had been scored by this time. Then the line of interest began to waver. Before the map of campaign could be referred to for indication of the next assault, Sir Herbert had said something about his new book, "Nothing Matters," and Percy Burton, his manager, who was present, had asked of Sir Herbert whether he had ever considered dramatizing that book.

Sir Herbert had not thought of that material in dramatic terms. He had a kind of reticence in putting his dramatic hand to his own works. In these days he was loath to put out a fire lest the firemen's union should say he was interfering with their prerogative.

"Do you know the extent to which trade unionism is carried on your stage? I myself was almost assaulted once because I broke some minor rule pertaining to proper, unionized conduct of non-combatants on the stage. The man of property is subject to the will of the property man."

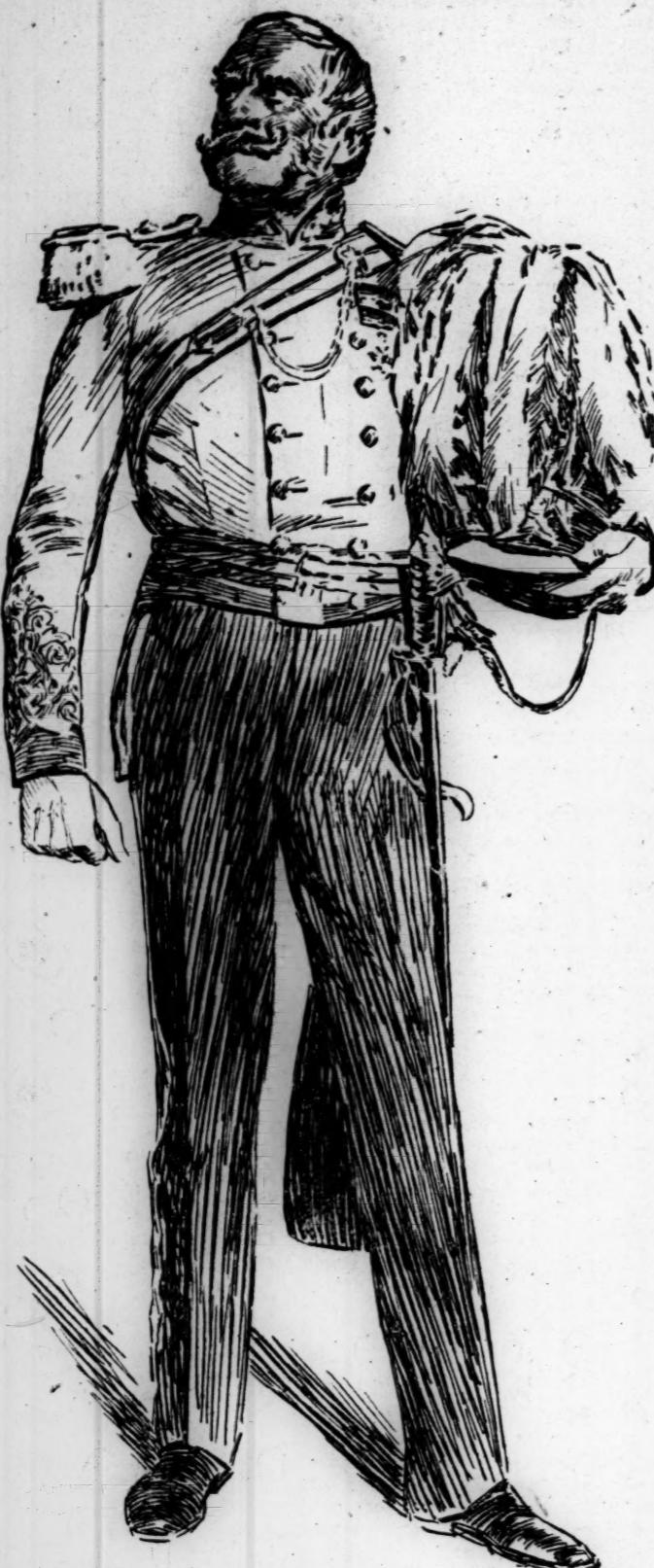
It was not to be understood, however, that Sir Herbert had not had much to do with the form of the plays in which he has appeared. He has written many scenes in many of those plays. In what he referred to as his "old, irresponsible days" he used to write out his own parts always. He had had a busy hand in the production of "Colonel Newcome," in this respect, because his prompt copy was not a good one.

Mention of the prompt book drew out a question as to acting, and Sir Herbert said:

"To impress yourself on your audience is essential in acting. It is the same with the orator," and to illustrate his point he turned to these paragraphs from his new book:

"To hold the mirror up to nature, at the flattering angle of art, that is the business of the actor—according to Shakespeare, whose own textbook was nature. In tragedy we had, of course, the stentorian actor whose vocality was his chief stock in trade; but the merely outwardly equipped player has no abiding influence with the public nowadays. The critical will often be captured by technique, but the public have an intuition beyond the outward flourishes of artifice. In acting, thought and feeling must be as the negative and positive poles. Instructed by the 'book of nature' an actor should be able to play comedy or tragedy at will. Apart from the artistic advantage of the actor varying his part, there is one aspect which is not, I think, sufficiently recognized—the exercise of dramatic art as a pleasure to the player—a pleasure quite as great, I venture to think, as grouse-shooting, horse-racing, football, fly-fishing or even basque."

As for American acting, Sir Herbert said good acting was good acting anywhere, in all nations. He had not especially in it a privilege to be seen much American acting, but he



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph by White

Sir Herbert Tree as Colonel Newcome

prized above the substantial reward that is often bountifully bestowed upon us, to recite the words of Shakespeare upon the stage; to the actor who is lifted above himself in giving utterance to the poet's soaring words, it is a joy to be upborne on their wings into the heights of imagination and emotion, to live for the time being in imagination half way between earth and heaven, as in an airship of the mind. In his highest moments, too, it may be his privilege to communicate his own ecstasy to his listeners.

"The actor, like the orator, is twice blessed, for he not only gives but takes from his hearers—he draws inspiration from them and gives it back again. The actor has this advantage over the orator, that he is not rendered self-conscious by speaking his own words. The orator is apt to be hampered by his own periods, whereas the actor is not ashamed to be inspired by those of the poet, and, carried away by their eloquence, he can throw himself subjectively into the passion and nobility of the scene. And so he lives in his artistic life the lives of great and noble men. It would be interesting to debate what extent this exercise influences his own life and develops his own character."

"In confirmation of what I have said about the response of audiences, I may recall a saying of Mr. Gladstone: 'The work of the orator is cast in the mold offered by the mind of his hearers. It is an influence principally received from his audience (so to speak) in vapor, which he pours back upon them in flood.'"

By this time Sir Herbert and Mr. Burton had both displayed a tendency to question the interviewer, and it was realized that if the map of campaign was to be followed out completely there must be vigorous action.

A question as to whether there might be many slackers among the English actors on the American stage brought a reply which was a gentle rebuke: "Are there many slackers among American actors?"

That disposed of, it was ascertained that Sir Herbert considered it but natural that classic drama, in common with all the arts, should be in abeyance during the war, "for art is essentially a pastime of peace—it can only flourish in repose."

"Light comedy and revues held sway because we try to forget the horrors of the day in the frivolities of the night. Shakespeare is for the time being under a war-cloud. Nor is one curious as to serious music or pictorial art, or the art of the sculptor. What occupation would there be today for Benvenuto Cellini, unless it were to chase designs on explosive shells?"

"Today we all realize our huge insignificance. We feel there is something more important than ourselves, and that is the nation. There is something more important than the nation, and that is the world. There is something more important than the present, and that is eternity. For that eternity we are fighting. With the advent of peace, art will once more come into its own."

As for American acting, Sir Herbert said good acting was good acting anywhere, in all nations. He had not

"especially in it a privilege to be seen much American acting, but he

LONDON NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England, March 22—One of the best entertainments in London now, both from the artistic point of view and the point of view of amusement, is to be found at the Ambassador's, where Mr. Charles B. Cochran presented his quadruple bill on Friday night. The gem of the evening was, of course, "Gonzague," in which M. Morton repeated the great success he made in Paris as the piano tuner, hastily summoned to make a fourteenth at the dinner table, and passed off by his host as the Marquis de Gonzague. How he is suspected of having an intrigue with a lady guest because he has to leave the table to keep the numbers right, and from being "13" when she rises to go to the Vicomte, whom she adores in spite of a vigilant husband, how the situation is saved by another little lady who is reasonably attached to the Marquis, and declares her devotion, and how Gonzague gets his dinner after all, when he has tuned his piano to the guests, who because he is a Marquis accept his performance as "futurist" music, will be remembered by all who may have been fortunate enough to have seen the play in Paris.

M. Pierre Veber, the gifted author, has treated his subject with a brilliance which can only be compared with M. Morton's masterly performance of Gonzague. M. Jules Delacre is the husband, M. Lucien Muisser the Vicomte, M. F. Crommelynck the host, Mme. Valentine Tessier the lady, and Mme. Deparnay the hostess. Of the three other pieces, two were originally presented by the Stage Society. Mr. Ashley Duke's adaptation of Anatole France's play entitled "The Man Who Married a Dumb Wife," was played with fine vigor by Miss Lillian McCarthy as the wife, Mr. George Elton as the husband, Mr. C. M. Hallard as the physician, Mr. Charles Doran as the apothecary, and Mr. Murrill Moncrieff as the fiddler who plays the curtain down to the wild finish of the dance. Next came "La Pomme d'Or," Mme. Donnet's little Italian ballet, seen so recently at the Garrick at the last production of the Stage Society, in which Mme. Rambert again danced exquisitely, and the children were once more delightful. Finally, came the rather artificial play "Class," the least attractive item in a performance that had carried the audience straight to Paris and the Capucines.

For the next few weeks the critics will be kept busy, and the first performance of importance will be at the Garrick, where "Petticoats" was withdrawn after a week's run last Saturday night. The theater will reopen on Monday next with Mr. L. N. Parker and Murray Carson's three-act comedy "Wonderful James," known to theatregoers 23 years ago under the title of "Gudgeons." While the critics found the play amazingly clever, the public were slow to appreciate it. In these days satire is more generally accepted, and cleverness acknowledged. The play was produced at Terry's in 1893. Mr. Herbert Waring is to appear in his original part of James Ffolliott-Treherne, and Miss Marion Terry will take the part of the wife, originally played by Miss Janet Steer. "Gudgeons" was always considered one of the cleverest plays written under the joint authorship of Messrs. Parker and Murray Carson.

I called on her yesterday," said Sir

Herbert, "and found her full of vitality and courage and enthusiasm. I asked her if I might give the public a message from her, because last night I was to address an audience at a concert in the Metropolitan Opera House for the benefit of the mutilated soldiers of the Allies. With fine gesture, she said: "Tell them—and then she kissed me. At the concert I respectfully threw to the audience the kiss of the greatest woman I have ever known."

After that the conversation continued for some time, reverting to tactics that placed the interviewer on the 'defensive, and discussion continued until the end of what had been a most interesting and pleasing half hour. And it needed only a walk down Fifth Avenue under the fluttering flags to make one determined to end these paragraphs with some of the things Sir Herbert had said at the opera house:

"You all know that but for the interference of England and the mighty sacrifices she and the other Allies have made, the day would not have been far distant when the new world

tyranny should have spread to these shores, and your hard-won liberties might have been a thing of the past.

I have heard of an officer who was helping his wounded cockney servant to bear him from the field. The Tommy

looked up at his commanding officer and said feebly: "One, John!" Let us hope that the entire British Army

may soon be able to cry to their master, John Bull, "Home, John!"

"Assuredly, nothing will tend more toward that end than the fact that America, aye, and the new-made soldiers of America are hurrying to the side of the Allies. May it not be long before the soldiers of France, of Italy, of Russia, of Belgium, of England and America shall march through Piccadilly and the Champs Elysées, and on that solemn day, which shall mark the proclamation of the new freedom of the world, may we be there to see."

"Colonel Newcome begs respectfully to salute the Star-Spangled Banner."

HOW BERNHARDT WAS PAID

During Mme. Bernhardt's United States tour of 10 years ago, when she played through the Southwest under a tent, she adapted herself to many trying and varied conditions with unfailing good humor. On only one point in her agreement with her manager did she insist: she was to be paid after the second act of each performance nine \$100 bills. Her manager on tour afterward declared that no detail of the trip gave him more difficulty than arranging to have these nine bills at hand at every performance. Elaborate preliminary banking arrangements had to be made in some instances, where the company played a chain of small cities, to have the

money sent on from the larger centers.

on Monday, March 26. It is written by Mr. Seymour Obermer, and called "When the Clock Strikes Nine." After some weeks' touring, the play and Miss Boucicault will come to London. An important role will be played by Mr. A. S. Honewood.

Two new scenes written by Mr. Arthur Wimperis are to be introduced into "Vanity Fair" at the Palace. One is a travesty of "The Aristocrat," now being played at the St. James, the other on a subject connected with the present war.

From Paris comes the news that "Cyano de Bergerac" is revived at the Porte St. Martin. Daragon is playing Cyano, and Madeleine Guirland, Roxane.

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ROBERT MANTELL OFFERS SEASON OF SHAKESPEARE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

Robert Mantell in Shakespearean repertoire at the Forty-fourth Street Theater, New York City; week of April 16, 1917.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—E. H. Sothern told the writer once that there were several American actors who were glad to accumulate funds by appearing for a season in inferior plays so that they might lose those funds later on Shakespearean productions. Mr. Mantell evidently is one of these. The particular mint out of which he has coined the present repertoire season was motion pictures. And his various productions are characterized by much of the artificial vitality associated with the films.

No script is sacred to the motion picture man. The business of cutting and shaping Shakespeare to fit the present need has no horrors for Mr. Mantell. He exercises the modern producer's prerogative of deleting lines and scenes wherever too much seeming deadwood gets in the way of a swift-moving, compelling performance. But still his Shakespeare is as the bard himself might have it today. It is produced trippingly on the tongue and there is just enough sawing of the air to fix attention constantly even in poetry at times falling on unappreciative ears. The ghost of Hamlet's father is a most uncomfortable be-whiskered patriarch basking in the occult glare of the green spotlight. Memory of the witches in the lonely heath is calculated to disturb a whole night's sleep. The way to make Shakespeare popular, Mr. Mantell evidently argues, is to make him popular, and give a few performances of "Hamlet" before he leaves New York for Europe. "Johnny Get Your Gun" has closed at the Criterion and a picture goes on there next week. "Come Out of the Kitchen" comes out of the Cohan May 5, and pausing only at Salt Lake City for two performances, Miss Chatterton will then go to Los Angeles, where on May 14 she will begin an engagement, alternating through the summer with Henry Miller in the presentation of plays new to the Pacific Coast. One will be used to open the new Henry Miller Theater in this city next season. The revival of "Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford" goes on at the Cohan May 7. The Shubert revival of "The Highwayman" is scheduled for the Forty-fourth Street May 1.

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While the critics found the play amazingly clever, the public were slow to appreciate it. In these days satire is more generally accepted, and cleverness acknowledged. The play was produced at Terry's in 1893. Mr. Herbert Waring is to appear in his original part of James Ffolliott-Treherne, and Miss Marion Terry will take the part of the wife, originally played by Miss Janet Steer. "Gudgeons" was always considered one of the cleverest plays written under the joint authorship of Messrs. Parker and Murray Carson.

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ELsie FERGUSON IN "SHIRLEY KAYE" AT THE HOLLIS

Elsie Ferguson in "Shirley Kaye" comedy in four acts by Hulbert Footner, staged by Edgar MacGregor, Hollis Street Theater, evening of April 23, 1917. The cast:

T. J. Magen	William Holden
John Rawson	Lee Baker
Steve	W. L. Lamon
Mrs. Martin	Mrs. Jacques Martin
Daisy Magen	Kitty Brown
Paul d'Anchise	Victor Reholt
Shirley Kaye	Elsie Ferguson
Edgerton Kaye	George Backus
Mr. Dingwall	Douglas Paterson
Mrs. Bayliss	Frances Neilson
Peters	Lawrence Wood
The Earl of Roselvin	Ronald Byam
Carol Vallon	Violette Kimball Dunn
Mabel	Anne West

Few plays this season have so taken the fancy of Boston on a first night as did "Shirley Kaye." There are no pretensions about it. It is frankly written around the part taken by Miss Ferguson, and the large following which that lady has in Boston surprised her by the warmth of its appreciation of the entertainment afforded it. As Miss Ferguson said in the little curtain speech she was forced to make, the play itself is so slight that the enthusiasm stirred was the more noteworthy.

A young lady who can break into the business game to the extent of saving her father's job as president of a railroad after it has been decided by the majority interests that he shall be turned out, and at the same time can win for herself a husband in the person of the young westerner who had been selected as her father's successor, quite evidently must be a most resourceful and engaging person. It is inevitable that to make this gem shine the more brilliantly an effort will be made to keep the background in neutral tone, and this is done by Mr. Footner.

It so happens, however, that Miss Ferguson needs no assistance of this sort. She has done well far more difficult work than anything this play demands. She does not have to rely on her beauty to sustain interest in her acting. Therefore the applause she gains in this vehicle for her talents must ring somewhat hollow to her, because in one sense she has not earned it. The pleasure she gave her Boston friends, however, was genuine, and this in spite of some annoying mannerisms which she has developed, notably an incessant movement of the head when she is speaking and a tendency to "mouth" her words, to the great detriment of her enunciation. In this respect the films, to which she will be taken her way when the present season closes, will be the gainer. In this medium one can watch and enjoy without the need of a strained listening.

Miss Ferguson is surrounded by a most capable company. Mr. Holden is so good he makes the character of T. J. Magen almost plausible. Mrs. Jacques Martin, as usual, adds considerable merriment to the play. Mr. Baker is properly cave-mannish in the love scene in the fourth act and Miss Dunn by her naturalness is a capital foil to the course of troubled true love.

STUDENTS PRODUCE MACKAYE'S "MATER"

"Mater," comedy in three acts by Percy Mackaye—produced by students of Tufts and Jackson colleges under the auspices of the Drama League of Boston and under the direction of Albert H. Gilmer, Recital Hall, New England Conservatory of Music, evening of April 23. The cast: Matilda Dean, "Mater"; Mario Raymond; Mabel Dunn, her daughter; Jane S. Davies; Arthur Cullen; Daniel C. Cameron; Rudolph Verbeck; J. Merrill Fernald.

Mr. Mackaye and the Muse of Comedy can at last admit the Twentieth Century into their conversation. They can talk to each other about present-day actualities without being abashed. They can sit down together and discuss the world in terms of housekeeping and ward politics. And yet they are still historic in their diction. They remain, as they always were, Elizabethan in their phraseology. They continue to govern their languages according to the etiquette of the court of the Faerie Queen; and they are euphuists, even when speaking of fatigues and campaign funds.

With an audience made up of people who are determined to advance the cause of the drama in the United States at all costs, the exquisite dialogue of the poet and the muse which was set forth on the little stage of Recital Hall last evening has its interest and value. At all events, the little study of character and plot called "Mater" will certainly be regarded by many as giving the author a better right to dramatic laurels than does the polite lecture in college English called "The Canterbury Pilgrims," which he has lately presented in New York as the libretto of an opera. A delightful portrait the Widow Mater is, and a winning figure in all the neatly composed scenes and situations. The conflict of this fantastic heroine with a son who is irrevocably devoted to political reform and with a ward boss, who but for the sight of her darned stockings had come to nobody knows what bad end, is worked out with the finest humor. Wherever delicacy of craftsmanship is required, the author excels. To make his play popular, he should call in somebody—an ordinary commercial theatrical manager, perhaps—to help him stiffen up the rough framework. He needs a carpenter with a hammer and a saw to take a hand where his carving tools are too delicate.

BOSTON NOTES

John Craft will give the first performance of the sixth Harvard prize play, "The Year of the Tiger," this evening at the Castle Square Theater with a special cast, including himself, Miss Josephine Victor, Miss Florence Martin and William B. Mack. "Don" and "The Lost Silk Hat" are to be given next week at the Copley Theater.

REAL ESTATE

Property at Winthrop and Fairfield streets, Roxbury, has changed hands. There are three three-story brick apartment houses and 8000 square feet of land, sold by Morris Weinstein to Joseph Baizen.

Philip McMorrow has sold his frame house and 2275 square feet of land, situated at 5 Spring Garden Street, Dorchester, to Charles E. Marsh. The total assessment is \$4200 with \$600 of that amount carried on the land.

The Harriet C. Weeks estate has sold to John Carruthers and wife, a property located at 11 George Street, near River. The lot contains 6544 square feet of land valued at \$600, and that amount is included in the \$2000 assessment.

LARGE SALE IN BROOKLINE

George A. Goddard has sold to the Whitman Real Estate Trust parcels of Brookline real estate on Clark Road, 43,000 square feet; Cypress Street, 27,000 square feet; Brighton Road, 106,000 square feet; Boylston Street, 27,000 square feet. The land carries an assessment of \$70,800. There is a frame house and separate lot of land, situated at 215 Clark Road, included in this transfer.

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or rebuild buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Allston St., 26 rear, 28-30, Ward 25; Annie M. Pond, George Priggen; brick garage.
Adie St., 71 rear, Ward 26; Mary E. Sayward, Parker-Skinner Co.; brick garage.
Commonwealth Ave., 1249, Ward 25; Eliza Grant, A. J. Carpenter; brick store.
Clarkson St., 84 rear, Ward 18; M. M. McMakin; brick garage.
Nonantum St., 43 rear, Ward 26; William Hynes, C. E. Lawson; frame garage.
Chelmsford St., 46, Ward 20; Richard Yeo, W. H. Kennedy; frame garage.
Maxwell St., 100, rear, Ward 21; M. Douglar, T. J. Lyons; frame garage.
Washington Ave., 39, Ward 21; W. L. Benotti; frame dwelling.
Main St., 46, Ward 3; Charles Cameus; alter store and dwelling.

THE PIGEON" ACTED AT COPELY THEATER

"The Pigeon," comedy in three acts by John Galsworthy, given by the Jewett Players for the first time in Boston, evening of April 23, 1917. The cast:

Ann Wellwyn	Beatrice Miller
Christopher Wellwyn	H. Conway Wingfield
Edward Bertley	Cameron Matthews
Guinevere Megan	Dorie Sawyer
Ferrand	Nicholas Joy
Timson	Fre. W. Pernell
Roxie Megan	Leonard Gordon
Alfred Calaway	Leonard Craske
Miss Thomas Hoxton	Lionel Glenister

When Winthrop Ames presented "The Pigeon" at the Little Theater, New York, it was evident that its appeal, even when distinguished acting lent a sort of color to its gray fabric, was so limited that it could not be taken on tour. "The Pigeon" does seem varied and well argued when judiciously cut and presented in platform recital by such an artist as Leonard Powers; but it is distinctly monotonous and unconvincing in common place stage performance. There is no development of plot as in "Justice" and "The Silver Box," and the characterization is neither wide nor deep.

The second and third acts, with their lack of action and their repetitions, add little to the distinct charm of the first act, in which a kindly artist lets into his studio one Christmas eve three outcasts—a flower girl, a sullen cabby and a French wanderer—after his daughter has read him a sharp lecture for his indiscriminate charity. His only excuse is "They are jolly," and that he can't go on feeling good if he refuses when alms are asked of him. So he bestows the set on the sofa, gives the flower girl the spare room and replaces with his own clothes the tatters of the Frenchman. Wellwyn sighs over the complications of social regeneration theory, is amused by the efforts of organized charity to distinguish between the deserving poor and the undeserving. His fun in life is to give to whoever asks, no matter how "undeserving." The needs of all are vividly real to him, and the direct way of giving seems to him the best way because the simplest.

One can admire Galsworthy's artistry without always unqualifiedly accepting his inferences. His philosophy, that the strong should be merciful to the weak and that the exceptional wild bird needs more care than the tame one, has just exemplification in "The Silver Box" and "Justice," but is reduced almost to an absurd extreme in "The Pigeon," and he asks much of his actors.

Wellwyn, the central character, unless glamoured by a fascinating impersonation, is that sort of a bland optimist who makes a dour pessimist of every one who has to live with him. The cabby, the Frenchman and the flower girl must be acted with distinction, if they are to be anything but disagreeable rotters. "They are so jolly," says Wellwyn; but only Miss Sawyer as the flower girl is "jolly" in the Jewett Players' version of this trio. Mr. Permanent overacts. Mr. Gordon does a bit vividly but his experience was needed in the important part of the Frenchman. Mr. Wingfield gives a good performance of the gentle visionary.

AT THE THEATERS

Castle Square—"The Year of the Tiger," 8:10. Copley—"The Pigeon," 8:10. Hollis—Miss Elsie Ferguson in "Shirley Kaye," 8:10. Majestic—"The Flame," 8:15. Tremont—"The Masquerader," 8:15. Matinee—"A Tailor-Made Man," 8:15. Matinee—Daily at Keith's, 1:45; Tuesday, 2:10; Wednesday and Saturday, 2:10; Thursday and Saturday at the Plymouth, 2:10; Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at the Castle Square, 2:10.

TULLY'S "THE FLAME" AT THE MAJESTIC

"The Flame," a play in three acts by Richard Walton Tully, Majestic Theater, evening of April 23, 1917. She cast:

Pamela Cabot	Marion Coakley
Mr. Corbendale	George Le Sode
Mrs. Cabot	Ann Warrington
David Cabot	James Seeley
Mrs. Carson	Mabel Seaman
Jefferson Lincoln Carson	Thomas Gillen
Washington Lee Carson	Eugene Michen
Beggar Woman	Helena Garden
Pineapple Vendor	Mari Culver
Fralie Fernando	Wilson Day
Samuel, a poet	Juan Soto
Pepita	Boyle Linn
Georgina, Zora	Louise Ancker
Maya, daughter of Tieren	Jane Hawthorne
Don Benito	Frances Verdi
Pedro	Carlos Villa
Garcia, an officer	Jack Kingsberry
Shantze, Priestess of the Voodoo	Harriet Sterling
Mrs. Justinian Lawlor	Helene
Jefferson Clay	William O'Day
John Studham	W. J. Brady
Sir John Studham	Byron Russell
Minerva Fremont	Helen Carew
Wayne Putnam	Godfrey Matthews
Jesus Vaqui	Harry Morril

A note in the program of "The Flame," Richard Tully's new play, which opened its Boston engagement at the Majestic last evening, explains that some of the material for the production was taken from Africa, Hawaii and the Antilles. Which gives an excellent idea of Mr. Tully's very catholic taste when he sets about creating an entertainment. The world is at his disposal and he is ready to throw anything that comes to hand into the pot to make his theatrical dish. And not only the world in general, it would seem, but the theatrical storehouse of past performances in particular.

For a somewhat overwhelmed audience last evening was presented, in the first act, in rapid succession the familiar friends of the melodramatic stage for many years back. There was the manly Douglas Fairbanks hero in riding trousers and puttees, the beautiful American girl, the dark-hued villain, with oily manners and crafty ways, the head of the inquisitive trust, no less crafty but on a much larger scale, the president of the South American republic, with his army of four soldiers, the four-square Texan persistently interrupting every character in the play with his Lincoln-like comments of dry humor, the frock-coated American counsul, the "By-Joving" British diplomat, the Southern darkey, the Voodoo priestess, not forgetting the American battleship which arrives in the bay at the crucial moment.

Mr. Tully has always been described as an author with plenty of imagination. This was evident last night. But a little coherence is not a bad thing in playwriting, as well. And while the play purports to deal, according to the useful program, with "the flame" of motherhood and a tremendous love story built around the search for the treasure of earth, the sweet, world-old love of a woman for a man," this theme had little chance to make itself heard in the rapid succession of actors, incidental music, weird stage lightings and other events. In other words, Mr. Tully does not seem to have introduced enough flame to have cooked his potpourri into an edible or even attractive dish.

Indeed, there is so much material of a sort in the play that the author, in order to give each of his characters an opportunity to explain himself to the audience is obliged to adopt, at times, the minstrel procedure of having each speak in turn while other characters on the stage politely busy themselves with other things. And the fact that the greater number speak in dialects that give one the impression of being chosen at random is not helpful. Some effort has been used to offer spectacular scenery, but it does not succeed in being impressive. The much advertised "Rumba" dance proved vulgar and the hurricane in a jungle rather laughably discriminating, in that it apparently destroys all the villains and villains in the piece and leaves the hero and heroine safely posing in a spot light.

To paraphrase a remark made by the Texan about the travels of his family, so many things happened in "The Flame" that it ceases to be a play and becomes a procession. The play is adequate.

NEIGHBORHOOD CHORUS SINGS

At the Agassiz School, Cambridge, last evening, the Peabody Neighborhood Chorus gave a concert, with Arthur M. Phelps conducting and with Sheldon Howard playing the piano accompaniments. The chorus sang Beethoven's, "The Heavens Are Declaring," Sullivan's "Echoes," Schumann's "Gypsy Life," Warner's "Wake, Miss Lindy!" Kremsers' "Hymn to the Madonna," Offenbach's "Oh, Lovely Night!" and Haydn's "The Heavens Are Telling." Mrs. Jeanette B. Whitaker, soprano, assisted, singing an aria from the opera, "Tosca," and songs, with Miss Dorothea Blake playing her accompaniments. Charles W. Ellis, tenor, sang an obbligato part in the Kremsers piece, and Miss Whitaker played violin obbligato parts with the soprano. The musical program ended with the singing of "America." At the close, Wendell D. Rockwood, Mayor of Cambridge, addressed the audience.

TRIAL TRIP FOR STEAMER

Built with engines and resembling a lake built craft, the new freight steamer *Ingeniero Luis A. Huergo*, just completed at the Fore River shipyard, Quincy, for the Argentine Government, was given its trial trip today. The steamer went down to Boston Lightship and return, following which it was berthed at the Fore River yards again, for completion of final details.

Hell Gate Bridge Route

Two Through Daily Trains Between Boston, Providence, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington

Federal Express

Leaves Boston 7:00 P. M. daily Through sleeping cars and coaches.

Colonial Express

Effective April 30 Leaves Boston 8:45 A. M. daily Through parlor cars and coaches.

See Ticket Agent for detailed information, or write General Passenger Agent.

N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.

DOCKYARD EMPLOYEES' BONUS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Trade Union leaders at Portsmouth have been informed by the Admiralty that from April 1 employees in the Royal Dockyard and other naval establishments will be granted a war bonus at the rate of 5s. a week for men and 3s. 6d. a week for boys.

SOLDIERS' PAY BILL SOON WILL GO TO GOVERNOR

Upper Branch of Massachusetts Legislature Passes to Engrossment the Measure Providing for \$10 a Month

Within a few days the bill providing for an additional \$10 a month to members of the Massachusetts National Guard who have enlisted in the service of the United States will become law.

The Massachusetts Senate yesterday having passed the measure to engrossment. As it has passed the House, there remains only the formal enactment stage before going to Governor McCall for his signature.

Under the provisions of the bill the noncommissioned officers and enlisted men who will benefit by the measure may designate a dependent to whom the money will be paid. Otherwise the money will be held by the State until the men have been mustered out of the Federal service.

The Senate yesterday rejected the bill to authorize the Massachusetts Highway Commission to appoint a motor vehicle commissioner, after amending the bill to provide that the salary should not be more than \$3000 a year.

An opinion was received in the Senate from the Supreme Court of Massachusetts to the effect that the Legislature cannot pass an act forbidding the use of trading stamps. There is a bill pending before the Legislature to prohibit the sale or distribution of trading stamps, coupons or similar devices.

The Senate adopted an amendment to the bill relative to the acquisition by railroad corporations of stocks and securities of other corporations, and to purchases, leases and mergers of such other corporations, by inserting in Section 6, after the word "shall," the word "was" then ordered to its third reading.

The Senate received notice from the House that the lower branch had not concurred in the Senate amendment to the bill authorizing Cambridge to incur additional indebtedness for modernizing its fire department. The Senate insisted on its amendment and appointed a committee on conference Senators Bean, Wilson and Hormel.

In the House yesterday, the bill providing for a commission to investigate the judiciary of the State, with a view of bringing about more speed and economical procedure, was rejected by a rising vote of 49 to 32.

The House, on motion of Mr. Burr of Boston, adhered to its position on the bill for an entry fee of \$5 for poor debtor cases, but did not ask for a committee of conference, thus killing the proposition.

The House concurred with the Senate in agreeing to a committee of conference on the bill for three shifts of tour-workers in paper mills.

**MANY MISSIONARIES
ARE ON TURKISH SOIL**

After word had been received here yesterday that Turkey had broken off relations with the United States, the Rev. James L. Barton announced that, according to the latest reports, the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions had within the bounds of Asiatic Turkey approximately 100 missionaries, many of whom have lived or received their education in New England.

Not only are these men and women on hostile soil, but they have with them more than a score of children, whose fathers and mothers have devoted their lives to missionary work.

TRIAL TRIP FOR STEAMER

Built with engines and resembling a lake built craft, the new freight steamer *Ingeniero Luis A. Huergo*, just completed at the Fore River shipyard, Quincy, for the Argentine Government, was given its trial trip today. The steamer went down to

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

ILLINOIS HAS GOOD OUTLOOK FOR THE TRACK

Coach Harry Gill Is Doing Finely Despite Not Having Many Star Athletes to Work With This Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

URBANA, Ill.—In the face of predictions of one of the poorest track teams University of Illinois has ever had coming from every side, Coach Harry Gill of the Illini proved during the past indoor season that preseas predictions often prove foretellings of what does not happen. With at best a team comprised of mediocre material, Coach Gill took second place in the annual indoor Western Conference meet, and showed during the entire indoor season that he had a team which could be ranked with the best in the "Big Nine." Prospects for the outdoor season look much brighter than they did at the beginning of the indoor year, and Illinois roosters are wondering if the Illini is not coming back to regain her position as the leader in western track athletics.

Illinois will be represented at the University of Pennsylvania relay games. The Illini was represented at the Drake relays by Capt. W. B. Ames '17 and the one-mile relay team comprised of C. J. Kreidler '18, P. M. Spink '18, A. J. Somers '18 and H. R. Pendavis '17. Captain Ames is this year one of the two premier hurdlers in the West, the other being R. L. Simpson of Missouri. He has broken records in nearly every meet in which he has been entered during the indoor season. He clipped a fifth of a second from the indoor conference record in the 60-yard high hurdles and in the relay games recently held in Illinois, where nearly every hurdler in the West was entered with the exception of Simpson, he outdistanced the field. It would hardly be possible to class him with Simpson, the world's record holder, but those who had seen both men in action this season predicted that Ames would give Simpson a close race in the Drake games and he did, finishing second to Simpson in 14.45s.

The Illinois one-mile relay team looks like the best in the conference, all of the men being able to cover the quarter mile in 51s. or under, and it won first in the Drake games in 3m. 21.45s. This team may also compete in the Pennsylvania games, and Captain Ames, M. R. Husted '18, Basil Bennett '18, F. W. Webster '17 and P. M. Spink may also be entered. Husted and Bennett are both throwing the discus over 145 feet, Webster is high jumping around the six-foot mark and Spink is running the half mile in 1m. 54s.

Aside from the above, Coach Gill has A. L. Lang '19, who is the best all-round man on the squad. His specialty is the pole vault, and he has a mark of 12ft. in this event. Norman McKinney '17 and D. V. Chapman '19 will run the two-mile for Illinois, and H. S. Gantz '17, R. A. Carlson '19 and R. W. Stead '19 will handle the mile. All of the above men are consistent and can run their distances in fair time, but none of them are particular stars, although Coach Gill has hopes of making a couple of record breakers out of the squad. Howard Field Jr. '19 will be the surest dash man, but his best in the 100-yard dash is 10.15s., so he will hardly be able to win many firsts unless he improves.

Kreidler and Lang will do most of the broad jumping, and R. W. Caldwell '18 and Captain Ames will assist Webster in the high jump.

Coach Gill may at any time decide to shift some of his men into different events, for he builds his teams by fitting men for the events and not events for the men. At present Illinois' chances for a strong track team look fair, and if the war does not cause an abandonment of athletic schedules, Coach Gill should enter a strong team in the Western Conference meet.

KENTUCKY SCHOOLS PLAN ASSOCIATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—The special committee composed of superintendents of schools of several counties in Kentucky appointed last year to consider the question of forming an athletic association to embrace every high school in the State, will meet here April 27 to compare notes and determine the feasibility of forming such an organization.

The committee has interviewed school men from all parts of the State and it is the consensus of opinion that definite steps should be taken at this time to launch the association.

CINCINNATI GETS JAMES THORPE

CINCINNATI, O.—The Cincinnati National League baseball club has purchased James Thorpe, the noted Indian athlete, from the New York Nationals, according to an announcement made here Monday. Thorpe is expected to join Cincinnati today, and will most likely get into the game right away as Roush, the regular center fielder, is out of the game.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

St. Paul 4, Minneapolis 6, Kansas City 4, Milwaukee 3, Indianapolis 6, Louisville 4, Toledo 4, Columbus 3.

METROPOLITAN G. A. CALLS OFF CHAMPIONSHIPS

Amateur, Open and Junior Golf Tournaments Are Canceled—Other Events Are Affected

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The competitive golf season in this section of the United States was upset Monday through the action taken by the executive committee of the Metropolitan Golf Association in declaring off the Metropolitan amateur, open, and junior championships and in requesting all clubs which expected to hold Invitational events under the auspices of the M. G. A. to abandon such tournaments for the year. The move was entirely unexpected, as the association officials had heretofore given no inkling of their intentions in the matter. It is, however, right in line with the action recommended by the officials of the United States Golf Association, and will doubtless have the hearty support of all golfers in the Metropolitan district.

The abandonment of the championship events affects the whole Metropolitan golf season. In a general way the spring season is arranged so that the amateur championship of the association comes as a climax, with the golfers in their best form. This year the event was to be played at the Brooklawn Country Club at Bridgeport, Conn., having been awarded to a Connecticut links for the first time in the history of the tournament.

The date set was June 13 to 16, and the Brooklawn Club has made many improvements in the course and the clubhouse in preparation for holding the tournament. The preparation will not be wasted, however, as it is planned to hold the 1918 championships over the courses to which they had been granted this year. The open championship was scheduled for July 12 and 13 at the North Shore Country Club, and the junior championship for June 26 and 27 at Siwanoy.

In addition to halting tournaments which might interfere with the preparedness movement, the officials of the M. G. A. rallied to the support of the military authorities by deciding to hold a great tournament at all the clubs of the association on May 30, the proceeds of which tournament will be turned over to the secretary of the association for the purchase of ambulances for service in France.

It is also recommended that all tournaments through the season be conducted on the same plan, and that whatever money is received be given to the Red Cross or similar organizations. Such tournaments as these, and only such tournaments as these, will receive the hearty informal support of the Metropolitan Golf Association.

The Lakewood tournament, which begins this Thursday, and the Atlantic City tournament scheduled for next week, will not be officially affected, as their dates were not awarded by the Metropolitan Golf Association. These clubs, however, may further the plans of the Metropolitan Golf Association by devoting the proceeds from entrance fees to the Red Cross.

LOUISIANA WOMEN IN NEW SUFFRAGE CLUB

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Louisiana has a new suffrage club, the sixth to inaugurate a State-wide campaign for "votes for women." It was organized recently in the home of Mrs. W. J. O'Donnell, who was named president. Mrs. W. W. Van Meter, former president of the Era Club, was made State organizer, and Mrs. W. J. Roach, a leader in the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, was elected treasurer.

The new organization is not affiliated with the Louisiana State Suffrage Association, the Southern States Woman Suffrage Conference, the Woman Suffrage Party of Louisiana, the Louisiana Equal Suffrage League, or with the Louisiana Equal Rights Party, all of which are working for the suffrage for Louisiana women. Neither has the new club joined the National American Woman's Suffrage Association, nor the National Woman's Party, as the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, now calls itself.

The new club, a few hours after organization, offered its services by wire to President Wilson in case of war.

WESLEYAN WINS AT LAWN TENNIS

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—Wesleyan defeated Brown University at tennis Monday afternoon, four sets to two, the visitors winning one set in the singles and one in the doubles. The

"I can see no reason for the suspension of intercollegiate athletics over the country. I think that the total abandonment of intercollegiate athletics, as has happened in some parts of the East, is rather uncalled for under present circumstances. An athlete is in physical training and a trained man makes the best warrior."

Director Williams wants every American to do what he can for his country, of course, but is not in favor of total abandonment of collegiate sports.

Baseball and track will go on here as though there were no war, until the time comes that the country has taken all the men from the college and there are not enough men to make up teams.

MEMPHIS LOYALTY MEETING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—The largest meeting ever held in the history of Memphis, took place at Overton Park, on April 16, when 35,000 people assembled to voice their approval of President Wilson's policy, to pledge their loyalty to the Nation, and to salute the flag.

COST OF SHIPPING LIVE STOCK

DALLAS, Tex.—The evidence so far presented by the railroads in the hearing in progress here before Attorney Examiner Thurlow of the Interstate Commerce Commission seeks to show that it costs the railroads more to handle live stock than it does to handle general freight, and that, for this reason, an advance in live stock rates should prevail, says the News.

NEW YORK GAINS ON LEADERS IN THE AMERICAN

Defeats Boston Red Sox While the Chicago White Sox Are Inactive—Philadelphia Wins Other Contest

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

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WA HINGTON, D. C.—After having taken the lead in the eighth inning when two errors, a base on balls and a single gave the local team three runs Washington was defeated here Monday by Philadelphia as a result of errors, by a score of 4 to 3.

The Athletics tied the score early in the ninth on Crane's misplay, Culpeper's hit, Thrasher's sacrifice and McInnis' single. Leonard then missed Bates' easy bounder and Strunk scored the winning run. Bush allowed only three hits and struck out seven men. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

New York ... 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 3 4 3

Boston ... 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 13 4

Batteries—Culpeper, Love and Alexander; Shore, Foster and Cady. Umpires—McCormick and Connolly. Time—2h. 21m.

PHILADELPHIA 4, WASHINGTON 3

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Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

New York ... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 3 4

Boston ... 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 13 4

Batteries—Bush and Meyer; Dumont, Gallia and Henry. Umpires—Owens and Dineen. Time—1h. 35m.

ARMY ABANDONS COLLEGE GAMES

WEST POINT, N. Y.—All scheduled athletic games between the Army and outside colleges will be called off at once by order of Secretary of War Baker, it was announced here today. Fourteen baseball games remain for the Army team, which was considered one of the best nines West Point ever had.

The tennis schedule, with the season about to open, also will be canceled.

IOWA STATE COACH FAVORS ATHLETICS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

AMES, Ia.—The following statement was recently made by Clyde Williams, director of athletics at Iowa State College, in regard to the athletic situation:

"I can see no reason for the suspension of intercollegiate athletics over the country. I think that the total abandonment of intercollegiate athletics, as has happened in some parts of the East, is rather uncalled for under present circumstances. An athlete is in physical training and a trained man makes the best warrior."

Director Williams wants every American to do what he can for his country, of course, but is not in favor of total abandonment of collegiate sports.

Baseball and track will go on here as though there were no war, until the time comes that the country has taken all the men from the college and there are not enough men to make up teams.

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STATUS WOMEN IN FRANCE MAY HAVE IN FUTURE

Opinions Expressed as to the Position Women Will Hold After the Conflict

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France—Mme. Suzanne Grinberg, barrister, has obtained an expression of opinion from a number of prominent persons on the subject of the position which the women of France will hold after the war. The inquiry, the results of which appear in *La Renaissance*, was instituted in view of the immense development which the war has brought to the industrial position of women. The question which Mme. Suzanne Grinberg has put to M. Emile Bouthoux, M. Painlevé, M. Charles Chenu and a number of others is this: What will the consequences be of the work of women from the individual and social point of view? The first reply is that of Mme. Caroline André, president of the *Œuvre de Préparation à la Sauvetage de la Femme*. She is of the opinion that women will maintain the ground which they have acquired owing to the war in social activities. The conditions of social life will, she maintains, have to be organized on other lines, which will start, not from the premise of man alone, but from that of man and woman. The France of tomorrow will have to be built upon the cooperation of men and women. This equality must be recognized, not merely as a necessity, but as the only just condition of social life. Women must be paid fair wages, must be given the best conditions under which to establish home life, must have equal rights over their children and the right to vote! But let it not be forgotten, adds Mme. André, that women are apt to mistake the ideal for the inaccessible, and that once she has obtained her demands she must be ready to fulfill the duties and the responsibilities which accompany them and be aware of her own waywardness.

M. Bouthoux, of the French Academy, in expressing his opinion, said that French feeling attached the greatest value to family life. French feminism was essentially different from that of England and America. He did not think that in France feminism such as it was understood in those countries would find many followers. The practical, perhaps formidable, problems which might have to be faced, would not change the basis of the family if men and women understood that they were complementary to each other. . . . It is true, added M. Bouthoux, that if they were sufficiently wise, there would be no problem.

Me. Charles Chenu, former Bâtonnier of the Order of Barristers, is of the opinion that the help of women will certainly be necessary in the restoration work after the war, and that this help will probably be given and received quite unrestricted by the old delimitations which endeavored to class trades and professions as either masculine or feminine. Necessity had caused women to take the place of men, and in many cases women had shown themselves equal to and sometimes more capable than men. From this Me. Chenu does not argue that, when the time comes for the reorganization of the work of the country, women should remain in all the places to which their honor and for the safety of the country they have filled during the war. Wise counsels, he insists, must prevail which will maintain woman in those trades and activities which she can carry on without injuring home life, and to which her capacity for exactitude and fine work is essential. As for the professions, they should be open to all those capable of exercising them, whether they be men or women.

Mme. Marguerite Martin, editor of the Socialist woman's paper, *L'Équité*, thinks that the consequences of the entry of women "en masse" into the workshops and factories, is as promising a sign for the future as it is deplorable in its immediate results. Unprotected and inexperienced, the women are suffering from conditions of labor which men have learnt to refuse submission to. The requisition of women for work outside the home has meant its disorganization and the neglect of the child. But these effects are those of a transition period, and Mme. Martin looks forward to a strengthening and broadening of the trade union movement and the betterment of social conditions as a result of the present revolution in the labor world.

M. Painlevé, the new Minister of War, says: I cannot see how work which is essentially a moral factor, can bring about regrettable results because women are obliged to take a greater share in the work of the country than they did previously. M. Painlevé considers that the work of women in factories is essential and indispensable. Women who were untrained in 1914 are now experts and their work is so good that there will always be a call for them. It is evident, added M. Painlevé, that the home life of women must be protected. They must not be expected to work very long hours, six or seven at most in the day. With legislation protecting women's labor, a great deal is possible. . . .

WORLD'S FOOD SUPPLY VIEWED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries has received the following information from the International Agricultural Institute:

The production of wheat in Argentina, Australia, and New Zealand is estimated at 121,218,000 cwt., or 7.7 per cent below the average yield in the period 1909-13.

The 1916 maize harvest in Spain is estimated at 14,321,000 cwt., or 7.9 per cent above the average crop during the years 1909-13. In the United States, Canada, European Russia, Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Japan, and

Egypt the total production of maize is estimated to be 1,420,757,000 cwt., a decrease of 5.1 per cent as compared with the corresponding production in the 1909-13 period.

The production of rice in Spain is 4,758,000 cwt., and in British India 1,049,642,000 cwt., or 27.3 per cent and 19.21 per cent respectively above the average yield in 1909-13. In Spain, Italy, United States, British India, and Japan the total production of rice is estimated at 1,282,194,000 cwt., or 17.5 per cent above the corresponding average yield in the quinquennial period.

The areas sown with wheat in 1916-17 in Spain and Japan are estimated at 10,134,000 acres (3 per cent above last year) and 1,236,000 acres (0.4 per cent above last year) respectively.

PROVISIONING OF RECONQUERED AREAS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France—The question of providing for the population of the territory recovered by the Anglo-French advance in the west became a pressing one as soon as the forward move began, but it has not found the authorites unprepared.

At first it was the troops themselves who took matters into their own hands, and shared their rations with the inhabitants of the villages as they were recovered one by one, but it was obvious from the first that the provisioning of territory so completely denuded of all supplies and likely to be deprived for some time to come of regular means of communication, called for thorough and prompt organization. The Chambers of Commerce of the Oise and St. Quentin, therefore, have been officially intrusted with the work of provisioning the reconquered territory.

The latter organization has been installed in Paris for the past twelve months, and as M. Millet, the secretary, explained to a representative of the Journal before leaving with his collaborator, M. Mayres, to organize the first distributing center at Chauny, the time has been occupied in collecting stocks ready for the situation that has now developed. With what impatience have we waited for the glad day of deliverance, he said. For the past two years we have labored at collecting the stock that was to feed our dear friends "la-bas" until ordinary conditions were reestablished. In the mean time we have been supervising the supply of coal and sugar for the Aisne districts already liberated in consequence of the Battle of the Marne.

The goods to be used, M. Millet continued, were bought with the sum of 4,500,000 francs assigned for that purpose by the State, and the stock collected consisted of a great variety of articles. Among the items on the list, for instance, were 500,000 kilos of flour and flour compounds, 56,000 kilos of rice, 48,000 kilos of lentils, 66,000 kilos of fats, 176,500 kilos of haricot beans, and 8000 cases of preserves. The daily ration for each inhabitant had been fixed at 675 grams, and it was calculated that this would enable the population to be fed satisfactorily from the stores collected until a normal system of transportation could be established.

MR. LANE SENDS CALL TO PROJECT PEOPLE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary of the Interior Lane is sending the following notice to people who have land under reclamation projects:

"Project people, do you realize that there are 700,000 acres of land on our projects for which reservoirs are built, ditches dug, and water ready, which have not yet been tilled. Do you realize that this area, if put into crop, would add \$15,000,000 worth of food in a single year? Loyalty and patriotism, as well as economic necessity, demand that you put this land into food crops this year and next. The United States cannot perform her just function in the world crisis in which we are now precipitated unless our farmers do their full duty. These 700,000 acres should be supporting 20,000 families this year, as well as supplying food for an army division at the front. Here is a great opportunity for our citizens to render assistance."

INCREASING FISH SUPPLIES
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—A committee has been appointed by the President of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries to consider practical means for increasing the supplies of sea fish for the home market, and for encouraging the use of fish as a substitute for other foods. The Food Controller has appointed Mr. Arthur Trowe as his representative on the committee, which also includes Mr. Cecil Harmsworth as chairman, Mr. H. S. M. Blundell of the Admiralty War Staff (trade division), Mr. H. G. Maurice, C. B., and M. E. H. Collingwood, both of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, and Mr. Stephen Reynolds, B. Sc., representing the development commissioners. The committee has received a grant from the development fund for the purpose of increasing the fishing power of vessels other than steam vessels. This expenditure will be chiefly directed toward assisting fishermen who own their own boats to secure greater quantities of fish.

MONEY ORDER SERVICE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—On April 2 the telegraph money order service, which was started last July with some of the British overseas dominions, is to be extended to Grenada. By this service telegrams of advice may be transmitted at the deferred rate, which reduces the charges by one-half. For cases of special urgency the full rate service is available.

EXHIBITION OF WORK DONE BY BRITISH WOMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—An exhibition of photographs of women munition workers was recently opened at the Royal Colonial Institute by Mr. Kellaway, M. P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Munitions. The exhibition, which consists of 550 official photographs, is being held chiefly with a view to giving an opportunity to munition firms of seeing to what extent they can employ women. The exhibition is to be shown later in the provinces in districts where there are munition factories.

Most of the photographs are of women engaged in work which had been performed by highly trained men before the war, and show the skill acquired by women in engineering. The Ministry of Munitions' opinion that munition work should prove attractive to the more highly educated class of women.

The exhibits include samples of work connected with engines used in tanks, internal combustion engines, aeroplane fittings, machine guns, belt-filling machines, Lewis guns, optical work, aerial torpedoes, bombs, grenades, body armor, gun carriages, shells and fuses, service rifles, periscopes, magnetos and plugs, air craft, wire and rolling mills, chemicals, etc.

In opening the exhibition, Mr. Kellaway said that before the war there were only three national workshops, and now there were more than 100, besides 4793 controlled establishments. Compared with May, 1915, the output of 18-pounder guns had increased 23 times; 4.5 field howitzers, 52 times; medium guns and howitzers, 71 times and heavy howitzers, above 6 inches, 423 times. In machine guns and high explosives the progress had been equally striking. At least 25 per cent of the men who were engaged in the chemical and engineering trades at the outbreak of the war had joined the army, and the results just indicated were to a great extent due to the women of the country, of whom 700,000 were now employed. That exhibition proved that there was hardly any limit which could be put to the possibilities of women in industry, for some of the most technical processes in engineering were the work of women who 18 months ago knew nothing about engineering. Workingmen had done everything in their power to enable women to become efficient producers. The great majority of the employers had shown patriotism and wisdom in assisting the efforts of the Ministry to realize to the full the possibility of woman-power. No praise could be too high for the patriotism and enthusiasm with which the great body of trade unionists had enabled them to train this vast army of women workers.

Mr. Kellaway added that he was not going beyond the ascertained facts in saying that, but for the work that women had done in the munitions shops the Germans would by now have won the war. A prominent engineer had expressed his firm conviction that, given two more years of war, he would undertake to build a battleship entirely by women's labor.

The goods to be used, M. Millet continued, were bought with the sum of 4,500,000 francs assigned for that purpose by the State, and the stock collected consisted of a great variety of articles. Among the items on the list, for instance, were 500,000 kilos of flour and flour compounds, 56,000 kilos of rice, 48,000 kilos of lentils, 66,000 kilos of fats, 176,500 kilos of haricot beans, and 8000 cases of preserves. The daily ration for each inhabitant had been fixed at 675 grams, and it was calculated that this would enable the population to be fed satisfactorily from the stores collected until a normal system of transportation could be established.

PLANTING TREES IN AUSTRALIA

By The Christian Science Monitor special Australian correspondent

MELBOURNE, Vic.—The Victorian Minister for Forests has recently asso-

ciated himself with a scheme involving the plantation of a continuous belt

of trees from South Australia to Queensland. That, at least, is the ultimate ambition of the project, which has grown out of a proposal on the part of the residents of the district, to plant an avenue of trees from Lorne in Victoria, to Split Point, a distance of 11 miles. The eventual hope on the part of those interested is that other coastal towns will follow suit, so that the avenues might be linked up to form an unbroken line. The committee, which has been organized for the furtherance of the scheme, proposed that the forests department provide the trees, the cost to be borne by public subscription. From 3000 to 4000 trees will be required for the line between Lorne and Split Point, and experts have been sent down to investigate and report on the varieties of timber best suited to local and climatic conditions.

STATE CONTROL OF BRITISH SHIPPING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Owing to the various and urgent demands on shipping to which the war has given rise, it has gradually become necessary to regulate the traffic for all purposes, and to direct the tonnage into such channels as to insure their serving important national interests to the exclusion of carrying luxuries and in order to avoid importing too much of some articles of food and other necessities, while a shortage might exist in other classes of goods.

Gradually the whole of the British mercantile marine is coming under State control, and it is interesting to know a fact of which those associated with the shipping trade are fully aware, namely, that the hearty cooperation of the shipowners themselves has rendered the task of the Government comparatively easy and has made it possible for the work to be carried out in a most efficient manner. At the outset, a certain proportion of the tramp tonnage was requisitioned for purely Government purposes at the so-called Bluebook rates, the remainder of the tonnage being allowed to take advantage of the higher rates ruling for ordinary commercial purposes. These Bluebook rates would probably leave scarcely more than about 10 per cent surplus based on the normal value of steamship tonnage, and out of this 10 per cent owners would have to provide for any depreciation which might be necessary.

All steamship lines and all tramp steamship owners will in future have to be satisfied with earnings based on Bluebook rates, returning any earnings above these rates to the exchequer. They will manage their own steamers, as in the past, and will charter them through ordinary shipbrokers, who will, however, be grouped together and be instructed as to the amount of tonnage which can be spared for their respective trades. In the event of any steamship line having proportionately more tonnage than another, it will be called upon to transfer some of its steamers to other trades, and again, if a steamship line serving certain ports can conveniently call on other ports more or less en route, this line will be called upon to make arrangements to visit these ports. The measures above referred to combined with the arrangements which have been made for the quick handling of steamers at the various ports, will mean an increase of efficiency which will doubtless be equivalent to an actual large addition to the tonnage.

BRITISH MILK PRICES

LONDON, England—It is recognized that an adequate supply of milk is of

great importance to the health of the people.

It is a coat dress is

the pleasing combination

of navy blue

crepe de chine; the

blouse and skirt

are made of

navy blue

crepe de chine.

Size 16—\$15.00

Size 18—\$17.50

Size 20—\$19.75

Size 22—\$21.00

Size 24—\$22.50

Size 26—\$24.00

Size 28—\$25.50

Size 30—\$27.00

Size 32—\$28.50

Size 34—\$30.00

Size 36—\$31.50

Size 38—\$33.00

Size 40—\$34.50

Size 42—\$36.00

Size 44—\$37.50

Size 46—\$39.00

Size 48—\$40.50

Size 50—\$42.00

Size 52—\$43.50

Size 54—\$45.00

Size 56—\$46.50

Size 58—\$48.00

Size 60—\$49.50

Size 62—\$51.00

Size 64—\$52.50

Size 66—\$54.00

Size 68—\$55.50

Size 70—\$57.00

Size 72—\$58.50

Size 74—\$60.00

Size 76—\$61.50

Size 78—\$63.00

Size 80—\$64.50

Size 82—\$66.00

Size 84—\$67.50

Size 86—\$69.00

Size 88—\$70.50

Size 90—\$72.00

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

PRICE COURSE OF STOCKS IS VERY UNEVEN

Lack of Stability a Characteristic of the New York Market—Movements Largely Influenced by the Professional Trading

General strength was resumed in the New York stock market early in today's session. Advances were of substantial fractions as a rule, with particular strength in spots. Ohio Cities Gas was up nearly three points at one time. Utah Copper, United States Steel common, Maxwell common, Lackawanna Steel, Crucible Steel, Bethlehem Steel, "B" and Central Leather were other leaders for gains.

Gulf common and Swift were most conspicuous at the beginning of the dealings in the Boston stock market today. Swift rose 14 points.

There was some reaction in both markets late in the first half hour.

Stock became very erratic before midday. Some were moderately strong and others were weak. There did not seem to be much stability in any direction. Ohio Cities Gas, after opening up 24 at 125 1/2, went to 139 and then declined to 136 1/2 before midday. General Motors opened unchanged at 104 and declined to 102 1/2. American Hide & Leather opened up 14 at 134 and declined a good fraction. The preferred sold off 2 points. The California Petroleum issues were a weak feature. New York Air Brake was up 2 points at 137. Texas Company opened up 34 at 209 1/2, moved up 210 and declined 2 points. Bethlehem Steel "B" had a good advance. Alaska sold off nearly a point in Boston to 6% before midday. Gulf common opened up 14 at 96, improved 4 and declined 2 points. Swift, after opening up 14 at 157, improved fractionally.

Weakness in the New York traction stocks was the dominating feature of the early afternoon trading. The tone, was quiet and heavy at the beginning of the last hour.

New York total sales, 390,600 shares; \$3,552,000 bonds.

WESTERN ELECTRIC MARCH QUARTER SALES ARE HUGE

Western Electric Company's sales for the March quarter ran at a huge rate. In 1916 Western Electric shipped out nearly \$107,000,000 of apparatus. The March quarter, however, saw gross business at the rate of more than \$120,000,000.

This can hardly be maintained for the full year and is likely to slow down somewhat in the fall. At the same time there is every probability that this year's shipments will outstrip last.

The \$15,000,000 new preferred stock which the company is issuing will give some new money. It had been assumed that it was all covered by previous advances from American Telephone. This is not the case. Western Electric has not been borrowing from the parent company but from the banks, and even from the banks its loans have aggregated only \$5,500,000.

The new financing will, therefore, give about \$10,000,000 of new money, or in other words, increase working capital from approximately \$40,000,000 to nearly \$50,000,000.

Western Electric is spending this year more than \$2,000,000 in new plants at Chicago. These are going up as fast as possible, but will hardly be finished in time to be any factor in 1917 operations. They will begin to be productive, however, early in 1918.

COTTON MARKET

Reported by Richardson, Hill & Co. New York Last Open High Low Sale May 19.60 19.66 19.86 19.62 June 19.50 19.56 19.66 19.46 July 18.10 18.49 18.05 18.49 Aug. 18.18 18.55 18.16 18.49 Sept. 18.22 18.55 18.22 18.65 Spots, 19.85, down 25 points.

LIVERPOOL, England, 3 p. m.—Cotton futures firm, active months 6 to 7 points net lower; sales totaled 12,000 bales, of which all were American: May-June 12,06d; July-Aug. 11,96d; Oct.-Nov. 11,42d; Jan.-Feb. 11,30d.

Leed McLeod, signal supervisor terminal, Boston & Maine, is installing new electro pneumatic switches at tower "B," Prison Point, Charlestown.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

BOSTON AND VICINITY

Fair and continued cool tonight and Wednesday; moderate northerly winds.

For New England: Fair; tonight and Wednesday; continued cool.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. 47°10 a. m. 49°

12 noon 55°

IN OTHER CITIES

Albany 40° New Orleans 64° Buffalo 38° New York 44° Chicago 42° Philadelphia 50° Cincinnati 50° Pittsburgh 48° Denver 54° Portland, Me. 40° Des Moines 40° Portland, Ore. 44° Jacksonville 68° San Francisco 50° Kansas City 53° St. Louis 54° Nantucket 48° Washington 56°

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

sun rises 4:30 High water, sun sets 6:38 12:35 a. m. 1:24 p. m. Length of day 13:48 Moon sets 10:23 p. m.

LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 7:00 P. M. Qokalver pt. 2 2 2

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK.—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Last	Open	High	Low
Alaska Gold...	75	75	65	65
Alaska Ju...	65	65	65	65
Allis-Chal...	25	25	24	24
Allis-Chalpf...	83	84	83	82
Am B Sugar...	91	91	91	91
Am Can...	44	44	43	43
Am Car Fy...	65	65	65	65
Am Car Fy pf...	115	115	115	115
Am H & L...	13	13	12	12
Am H & L pf...	62	62	60	60
Am Ice Sea...	20	20	20	20
Am Linseed...	56	56	56	56
Am Loco...	66	66	66	66
Am Locot...	102	102	102	102
Am Smeig...	98	98	97	97
Am Zinc...	99	99	99	99
Am Steel Fy...	58	58	58	58
Am Sugar...	110	110	105	105
Am Sugar pf...	119	119	119	119
Am Third pf...	69	69	69	69
Am Wool...	48	47	47	47
*Am Zinc pf...	19	19	19	19
Am Zinc pf...	99	99	99	99
Am Steel Fy...	58	58	58	58
Am Zinc...	30	29	29	29
Anaconda...	75	76	75	76
Atchison...	102	102	102	102
Atchison pf...	98	98	98	98
Atchison pf...	16	16	16	16
At Gulfelt...	95	94	94	94
At Gulfelt...	30	29	29	29
At Gulfelt...	75	76	75	76
Atchison...	102	102	102	102
Atchison pf...	98	98	98	98
Atchison pf...	16	16	16	16
At Gulfelt...	95	94	94	94
At Gulfelt...	30	29	29	29
Atchison...	102	102	102	102
Atchison pf...	98	98	98	98
Atchison pf...	16	16	16	16
At Gulfelt...	95	94	94	94
At Gulfelt...	30	29	29	29
Atchison...	102	102	102	102
Atchison pf...	98	98	98	98
Atchison pf...	16	16	16	16
At Gulfelt...	95	94	94	94
At Gulfelt...	30	29	29	29
Atchison...	102	102	102	102
Atchison pf...	98	98	98	98
Atchison pf...	16	16	16	16
At Gulfelt...	95	94	94	94
At Gulfelt...	30	29	29	29
Atchison...	102	102	102	102
Atchison pf...	98	98	98	98
Atchison pf...	16	16	16	16
At Gulfelt...	95	94	94	94
At Gulfelt...	30	29	29	29
Atchison...	102	102	102	102
Atchison pf...	98	98	98	98
Atchison pf...	16	16	16	16
At Gulfelt...	95	94	94	94
At Gulfelt...	30	29	29	29
Atchison...	102	102	102	102
Atchison pf...	98	98	98	98
Atchison pf...	16	16	16	16
At Gulfelt...	95	94	94	94
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Atchison pf...	98	98	98	98
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Atchison...	102	102	102	102
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Atchison pf...	16	16	16	16
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Atchison pf...	98	98	98	98
Atchison pf...	16	16	16	16
At Gulfelt...	95	94	94	94
At Gulfelt...	30	29	29	29
Atchison...	102	102	102	102
Atchison pf...	98	98	98	98
Atchison pf...	16	16	16	16
At Gulfelt...	95	94	94	94
At Gulfelt...	30	29	29	29
Atchison...	102	102	102	102
Atchison pf...	98	98	98	98
Atchison pf...	1			

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

GOOD YIELD OF RAILROAD CONVERTIBLES

Leading Issues Selling on a Basis to Return More Than Five Per Cent to the Investor—Recent Decline in Stocks

The leading railroad convertible issues are selling now at prices to yield considerably better than 5 per cent. Exceptions are Atchison convertible 4s and Norfolk & Western 4½s, which yield approximately 3.91 per cent and 2.77 per cent, respectively, since the shares are selling above conversion price of the bonds. St. Paul convertible 5s and Delaware & Hudson 5s, selling just above par yield barely 5 per cent.

As a result of the decline in corporation shares in the last few months few railroad stocks are selling at prices anywhere near a basis which would make conversion of bonds profitable.

With the large return these issues offer as straight investments, some traders do not expect that they will decline much further, regardless of any possible drop in the quotations for railroad shares.

Important railroad convertible issues follow, with conversion rates for the stocks, current prices for both bonds and stocks showing the conversion spread, and the direct return received on the bonds—not the yield basis. This tabulation relates to the purchase of the bonds with the intention of converting into stocks when the opportunity offers rather than of holding to maturity.

Direct

	Conv. re-	Bond Stock	Stock turn
Convertible issue			
Atchison 4s, '55 (1900)	101.32	102.34	3.93
B & O 4½s, '33 (1910)	91.4	92.54	2.41
B & O 5s, '34 (1910)	100.04	101.53	2.53
C & O 5s, '46 (1955)	90.94	91.74	7.54
St. P 4½s, '32 (1900)	91.9	91.9	4.77
St. P 5s, '20 (1910)	100.76	80	20.76
D & H 5s, '85 (1910)	100.94	102.34	2.48
Erie 4s, '53 (1900)	59.78	27.4	8.76
do gm 4s, '53 (50) 72	27.4	8.54	5.55
N Y C & H 6s, '35 (1915)	107.94	94	18.56
N H 6s, '48 (1900)	101.14	35.54	61.54
N H 6s, '28 (1910)	122.04	102.34	3.52
So. Pac 4s, '21 (1920)	83.32	94.56	14.79
So. Pac 5s, '34 (1910)	92.78	51.52	5.00
So. Pac 6s, '27 (1925)	92	137.76	23.76

*Conversion privilege on Cheapeaks & Ohio bonds until April 1, 1920, at 75, and thereafter to April 1, 1923, at 80. Conversion privilege on St. Paul 4½s not open until April 1, 1917, and on Delaware & Hudson 5s not open until October, 1917; on Erie, Series D, until April, 1918; on New York Central 6s until May, 1917, and for New Haven 4s until January, 1923.

DIVIDENDS

Directors of the Central Leather Company at a meeting took no action on an extra dividend on the common stock.

Ohio Cities Gas Company declared a quarterly dividend of 6½ per cent on common stock, payable June 1. Previous dividend was 2½ per cent.

The Robert Gair Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable May 1 to holders of record April 23.

A quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on preferred stock of the Municipal Service Company has been declared, payable May 1 to stock of record April 23.

Manomet Mills, Nonquitt, Spinning and Nashawena Mills, have all declared regular quarterly dividends of \$2 a share, payable May 1 to stock of record April 24.

The Southern California Edison Company has declared a quarterly dividend of \$1.75 a share on the common stock, payable May 15 to holders of record April 30.

Only routine business was transacted at the meeting of the directors of the Erie Railroad. No action was taken about placing the preferred stock on a dividend basis.

The Standard Oil Company of Indiana has declared an extra dividend of 3 per cent in addition to the usual quarterly dividend of 3 per cent, payable May 31 to stock of record May 7. These are the same amounts as were declared three months ago.

Package Machinery Company of Springfield, Mass., has declared a quarterly dividend of \$1.75 a share on first preferred stock, payable May 1 to stock of record April 25. Directors resolved to adopt policy hereafter of paying dividends on this class of stock quarterly.

The Riverside Eastern Oil Company has declared a quarterly dividend of ¾ of 1 per cent on the common stock, payable May 25 to holders of record April 30. This is the same amount as the initial dividend, which was paid Feb. 24 last. The Riverside Western Oil Company declared the usual quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent on the preferred stocks. The common dividend is payable May 25 and the preferred on May 5, both to holders of record April 30.

BANGOR AND AROOSTOOK REPORT

Bangor & Aroostook Railroad's report for the year ended Dec. 31 last, compares:

	1917	1916
Gross income	\$2,270,975	\$1,957,765
Net earnings	1,067,121	954,861
Net income	653,866	573,956

SIGNIFICANCE OF BORROWING BY GOVERNMENT

Funds for Commercial Purposes Must Be Kept Liquid—Savings of People Big Factor

SHOE MARKET AFFAIRS ARE SATISFACTORY

Prices Hold Firm Notwithstanding Manufacturers Depend on Daily Receipt of Orders to Keep Cutters Busy

Specially reported for The Christian Science Monitor

Considering the trend of affairs the shoe business is as satisfactory as could be expected.

Although manufacturers are depending upon the daily receipt of orders to keep the cutters busy, prices remain firm. There is a temporary opportunity to secure a reduction in shoes to which the cheaper light weight stock is applied, but the circumstances which make it possible are liable to change and the accumulation now apparent may be swept away.

When such conditions exist, they are apt to give the salesmen more or less difficulty, however. So far as inquiry is concerned, prices are strong and some predict a further advance in the market as a whole.

Reports from the West and South show that retailers are well stocked and were the crop return prospects less assuring, the distributors of footwear might be apprehensive.

This overstocked condition of the retailers is refuted by certain reliable merchants. Thus there is a division of opinion upon the subject. After so long a period of unprecedented activity it would not be surprising if the present lull in the demand is the direct result of overbuying.

These conditions are more or less local, and will be so handled, but in a market so vast in its trade resources as is Boston and vicinity, restricted in its world's dealing only in the center of the war zone, a sectional adverse situation is only spotty in its effects. Therefore, it must assume a more serious feature before it becomes a disturbing menace in this locality.

The demand for men's shoes is fairly good, in fact, has been since the spring trading began to assume activity. It is also reported that it has increased of late and manufacturers believe that the April orders will be large in number though conservative in amount.

The better grades are especially noticeable in the orders, notwithstanding that they have been advanced in price. New styles are few in number, and not especially attractive.

Medium grades are well sold up, still they bear the brunt of the at-takers buyers are making to break the market prices. The very nature of the conditions now, more than ever before, environ the stock values, so vital to this line of footwear, preclude any concessions where quality is insisted upon.

Regarding the heavier shoes for workmen, manufacturers report that they are sold ahead, and some decline to book orders at present. It is this line which the army shoes affect the most, as the stock requirements for one are practically identical with the other. Therefore, the prices are strong and where they may go next season is dependent upon what the Government will demand in the near future.

Manufacturers of ladies' footwear are not over and above optimistic for the smart call which so long featured this particular market has not recovered from the ebbing tide of activity which set in a month or so ago. The closing of 20 or more Lynn factories will be of some advantage to similar ones elsewhere, but the peculiar features of one make are not easily transferable, so substituting and not duplicating will be the chief aim of the buyers. Though the immediate demand is light, prices are precluded.

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Orders for misses' and children's shoes have also fallen off, although some large dealers are figuring on contracts of unusual proportions. The factories, however, are running up to capacity with a few weeks' cutting still ahead of them. Nothing is heard about prices, the buyers thus far being more concerned about deliveries than values.

The following late sales show the present conditions in the packer hide market: 25,000 Jan.-Feb. native steers, average price 30¢, year ago 22½¢; 34,000 native cows, average price 30, year ago 21½¢; 34,000 Jan. to April native bulls, average price 24, year ago 18½¢; 3000 Jan. heavy Texas steers, average price 30, year ago 20¢.

It will be seen that the trading has been fairly active, with prospects of a further extension, as Army equipments are sure to call for leathers suitable for war purposes. Up to date, there has been placed for the Army, 3,000,000 pairs of shoes, besides saddlery, harnesses, and various other commodities; these, with a fair demand from the shoe factories, running on civilian orders, will make a total needed, almost too vast to estimate.

It is not surprising, therefore, that the packers are able to be a little dictatorial both as regards prices and quantity. Furthermore, the demand has opened up enough to give them a degree of confidence when they consider the balance of winter hides unsold (estimated at 500,000) for they will hardly be forced to sacrifice their profit even though the spring pull-offs are now here, and the prime summer months are near.

With things as they now are, it is considered no wonder that holders are bullish, for at no time in the past have the world's markets been in such dire

need of leather goods as today, and the most pronounced pessimist cannot conscientiously believe that there is any prospect of cheaper leather while conditions remain so serious.

It is admitted by prominent merchants that May and June hides must show a further advance in values, but the conservatism which has so imbued the entire trade may be an element quite able to ward off overbuying in all kindred departments of the business, and thereby enable all to hold their own affairs safely.

Were it not that the Government has been a very large buyer of Army accoutrements, the leather business would not be very active. Domestic buying amounts to almost nothing and that for exportation not what it should be under the circumstances.

Sole leather tanners are busy on Army leather and this helps them to hold prices firmly, but if they depended upon trade coming through the regular channels quotations might be different than they are today. No. 1 hemlock is selling at 57; packers hemlock No. 1 at 60; No. 2 at 59. Sole cutters make the union backs a feature and give to that market a brisk tone. Tannery run is quoted at 82, with selected lots bringing 85. Oak leather dealers are having a good run of business, army specifications giving this tannage activity. L. and M. backs are selling freely at 88, top price, and bonds holding strong at 95. The future may see higher prices for this entire list, at least the trend is that way.

Calkskin tanners are practically in the hands of the Government, as far as stock suitable for Army uses is concerned. Not only does it take all it desires but sets the prices as well. For instance, russet calf H. and H. M. weight the Government pays 60, 63 and 65 cents, and if tanners demand on account of the price of raw stock it will see that they are supplied at prices which will grant a profit at the above specified figures. This innovation sort of upsets things and introduces a phase to which tanners have yet to adjust their regular business, but just now ordinary matters are out of tune, as it were. Furthermore, when a quantity is ready, the Government notifies the tanner where to send it and off it goes marked "for Army uses" and all transportation companies give it precedence over other merchandise. The domestic trade is spotty, colors leading in the demand at 65 cents and upwards.

The side upper leather market is quiet. Here also the Government is the principal buyer, taking what it needs and paying a fair price. Full grain is demanded and sides must conform with the restriction set forth in the contracts.

Prices allowed for kips are as follows: 56, 58 and 60. The local buyers are taking a good quantity of colored elk at 40 to 42. Black chromes are quoted at 38 up to 46, and this trade is improving as spring lengthens. Snuffed leather has not that snappy demand it had, as black calf prices have dropped to a level with it in values. Viewing conditions from the domestic side, this market is by no means rushed, but buyers cannot expect prices to fall while the war lasts and then not for some time after.

Glazed kid dealers are patiently waiting for the English embargo to be lifted, for then large blocks of stocks will be shipped. At present, appearances would intimate a congested market, but there is a smart business going on, under cover, which these kid tanners keep in reserve, with blanket orders for thousands of dozens more, when the price sags to certain specified figures. So far, however, they are not down near enough to be considered. As a matter of fact, the upper grades are held firmly. Some of the black can be had for less (say 10 cents) and throwouts are now for sale from 18 to 22. The kid situation is a little foggy just now, but if foreign buyers will get the way clear for the exporters, the market would improve at once.

Regarding the heavier shoes for workmen, manufacturers report that they are sold ahead, and some decline to book orders at present. It is this line which the army shoes affect the most, as the stock requirements for one are practically identical with the other. Therefore, the prices are strong and where they may go next season is dependent upon what the Government will demand in the near future.

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HOW WHEAT HAS MOVED UPWARD IN WAR TIMES

Seldom Has Price Been Higher Than at Present—Canada's Action Is an Important Factor

Recent advance in May wheat has been spectacular. Entrance of Canadian wheat into the United States free of duty, as just announced, caused a decided drop in prices, but the level is still extremely high.

Monday the May option at Chicago reached a high of \$2.37½, and closed at \$2.35½. Scarcity of cash wheat, coupled with heavy demand for flour, are the principal reasons for the advance. Apprehension of shortage has not been lessened by the fact that last week's extraordinary prices failed to coax out much wheat. The new crop options, of course, were under influence of this advance, even though crop prospects are more cheering than a week ago, as good rains have begun to put more green over the fields. But for all that, the market was jumpy.

This high price compares with that obtaining in past war times as follows:

In 1904-1905, during the war between Japan and Russia, wheat advanced from 74 cents in 1903 to \$1.21 in 1904. Following this, May wheat sold at \$1.34 in 1909, and cash wheat

OIL REFINING BUSINESS IS PROFITABLE

Earnings of Standard Oil Manufacturing Companies Last Year Greatest in Their History—Pipe Lines Common Carriers

Comparison of earnings of Standard Oil companies, by groups, shows the refining end of the industry is most profitable. Producing companies make the second best showing. Profits of the Standard manufacturing companies, in 1916, were the greatest in their history. Standard Oil Company of Indiana, the world's largest manufacturer of gasoline, made practically twice the amount it did in 1915. The same is true of Atlantic Refining. Solar Refining, a smaller company, tripled its 1915 earnings. In case of producing companies, two showed earnings slightly under the 1915 record. Prairie Oil & Gas Company, in 1916, earned more than 88 per cent, compared with 25 per cent in preceding year.

LEADING HOTELS, RESORTS, TRAVEL BY LAND OR WATER

NEW ENGLAND

NEW ENGLAND

Make Reservations Now
For Season of 1917

The office in the Annex will be open daily to accommodate guests who desire to inspect the hotel and make detailed arrangements.

*The
New Ocean House
Swampscott Mass.
Opens June 19*

Greatly enlarged, rearranged and beautified. Many new and interesting features planned for the coming season.

Our descriptive Booklet mailed on request
E. R. GRABOW COMPANY
Owners and Managers
131 State Street, Boston, Mass.

The Atlantic House

Atlantic Hill
Nantasket Beach
Mass.

Ideal location at the head of a four-mile stretch of sandy beach. Bathing features unsurpassed. One Hour from BOSTON, via Harbor Steamer, or Rail, or Auto. Season June 27 to Sept. 4. Daily rates \$5.00 and up. Special rate "for entire season." Booklets.

LINFIELD DAMON, Manager
Under Same Management as HOTEL THORNDIKE, one of Boston's Best Hotels, Boylston St., opposite Public Garden. Circular with map.

E. R. Grabow Company

Operating
Hotel Empire
333 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.
Select Apartments by the Year.

Hotel Tuilleries
270 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.

Private Suites, two to six rooms. Famous Catherine de Medici Ball Room may be secured at reasonable rates for Balls, Banquets, Association Meetings, etc.

Main Office, 131 State St., Boston

HOTEL PRISCILLA
307 Huntington Avenue,
Boston

EXCLUSIVELY FOR WOMEN

Prices \$1.50 and up

SUGAR DISTRIBUTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Lord Devonport has appointed a committee to consider the system at present adopted by the Royal Commission on Sugar Supplies for the distribution of sugar, and to report what further steps should be taken to arrange the allocation of existing supplies. The committee, which will meet immediately and report without delay, consists of: Mr. Ferens, M. P. for East Hull and a former president of the Chamber of Commerce in Hull. He is a director of Reckitt & Sons, Ltd., and of the Star Life Assurance Society; Mr. Richardson, M. P. for Rotherham and former president of the Nottingham Grocers and Provision Dealers Association; Mr. Burton, chairman of Burton Son & Sanders, Ltd., Ipswich, wholesale sugar distributors; Mr. Emery, a director of the Home and Colonial Stores and representing the multiple shops; Mr. Giles, secretary of the Federation of Grocers Associations; Mr. Liddell, partner in the firm of Hudson & Liddell, Eastcheap, represents the Wholesale Dealers Association on the committee; Mr. May, secretary to the Parliamentary Committee of the Co-operative Congress, and Capt. S. G. Tallents of the Ministry of Food, who will act as secretary.

POTATOES FOR SCOTLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
GLASGOW, Scotland—The announcement, made by the Secretary for Scotland in the House of Commons recently, that a supply of 12,000 tons of English-grown potatoes had been secured for Scotland has been received with the greatest satisfaction. It is expected that the supply will be sent first to the large industrial centers such as Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dundee and Aberdeen. Distribution of the supplies will be made through the ordinary trade channels under the control of the officials of the Scottish Board of Agriculture. As the 12,000 tons of potatoes will have to last over a period of about 10 weeks an earnest appeal is made to those who are not dependent upon potatoes to abstain from using them, in order to leave a larger supply for the poor to draw upon.

The St. Charles

FINEST ALL-YEAR HOTEL
IN THE SOUTH

Ownership combined with experience and a genuine desire to serve make for the ideal in Hotel Management.

For bookings write Monitor Office or

Alfred S. Amer & Co., Ltd., Prop.

MODERN. ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.

Located in center of most interesting part of the city. European plan.

Rates \$1.00 up. Room with detached bath, \$1.00 up. Room with private bath \$2.50 up. JAMES D. KENNEY, Manager.

RICHMOND, VA.

Most Magnificent Hotel in the South

Rooms single or in suites. European plan. Illustrated booklet. O. F. WEISIGER.

CAFES

St. James Cafe

Established reputation in Back Bay. Excellent food. Prompt and courteous service.

17 and 19 So. Wabash Avenue, CHICAGO

Cafeteria furnishing a specialty. Outr

Cafeterias and all Mar Cafeterias are samples.

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BRITISH CAMPAIGN IN SUPPORT OF RATIONING SYSTEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—A campaign in support of the voluntary rationing system to insure food economy throughout the country is being inaugurated by the National War Savings Committee, which has been deputed by the food controller to carry out this work. A memorandum has been issued to the 1200 local war savings committees containing a number of practical proposals for the furtherance of the scheme. The local committees will be assisted by the war savings association and it is intended to enlist the services of women's social and political societies and of domestic science teachers. The Board of Education will also give its strong support.

The committee emphasizes the importance of individual effort to make the voluntary rationing scheme a success together with the responsibility resting upon all to set the right example. Stress is laid on the fact that the nation's ability to obtain the right sort of peace will depend on the readiness of the civil population to help to conserve the national resources.

The committee states: "Many people who do not stop to think say 'If we need to ration, let us have compulsory rations.' That would make it fair to all." But would it? Has it been fair to all in Germany, for example? We know that there the system of compulsory rations used on a people much more accustomed to bureaucratic control than ourselves, has proved most unfair. Compulsory rations in Germany have produced well-fed people in the country, ill-fed people in the towns. How are you going to stop a farmer digging up and eating his own potatoes? How are you going to stop the poultry owner eating his eggs, or his chickens? How are you going to stop any man who grows food from eating it instead of dividing it with the man who 'doesn't?' Because this went on in Germany serious food riots have taken place in the towns, where the people could not get enough to eat. For it must be remembered, the issue of food-tickets does not automatically produce bread and meat. Then, again, in Germany the system has been set at naught by large and powerful classes of the community to the detriment of the others."

It is further urged in favor of the voluntary system that "If you do not want the full meat ration, but require more bread, you can have it, for some other person will probably prefer the opposite; thus equalizing things. Voluntary rations also permit of entertaining, for if a friend eats at your house, he does not eat at his own, and your combined maximum is not exceeded."

The campaign will be first of all directed toward the rich, as it is felt that until the well-to-do and middle classes have made every sacrifice that can reasonably be demanded of them it would be unfair to approach the poor, many of whom live below and not above the rations. These well-to-do and middle classes will be urged to leave the bread and potatoes and other cheap and easily cooked foods to the poor, banishing them as far as possible from all their houses in favor of the more expensive foods and those which, being more difficult to prepare, are beyond the reach of the poor. The local committees are left free to carry out the scheme as they think best, but various proposals have been put before them. Thus a model plan has been drawn up for exhibitions of a simple and educational character. It is proposed that food shops might be made centers of propaganda by the adoption of demonstration counters and by the use of wrappers and handbills for advertising the campaign. The establishment of cooperative kitchens conducted by the local authorities is further advocated, from which cooked food could be bought at cheap rates. It is also proposed that a committee should be formed among the proprietors of cookshops so that they can be given practical advice how to enlarge and vary the choice of foods which they prepare and sell.

TOTAL PROHIBITION URGED IN LONDON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Much enthusiasm was shown at a crowded meeting held recently at Queen's Hall, in connection with the Strength of Britain Movement. The resolution, demanding immediate and total prohibition of the liquor trade for the period of the war and demobilization, was carried unanimously. An overflow meeting was held in the Small Hall, as many people were unable to gain admission to the hall itself.

The chairman of the meeting was Sir Edward Booth, chairman of the Cunard Steamship Line and president of the Strength of Britain Movement. Many distinguished people, including the Bishop of Croydon, Dr. Clifford, Admiral Sir George King-Hall, Mr. St. Loe Strachey and Sir Edward Clarke were present. Letters of approval of the object of the meeting were read from Sir Harry Johnstone, Mr. Will Crooks and others, and good wishes for success were received from the Bishop of London and Professor Sir William Osler.

The chairman said their one object was to help the Government to win the war, the King himself had given them the right lead more than two years ago, and they knew from his own words that the Prime Minister was fully conscious of the handicap which the drink traffic had laid upon their efforts during the war. They sought to protest against the destruction of foodstuffs by their conversion into drink and by the continued use of their depleted transport facilities.

for the same useless purpose. They were convinced that the people of the country were prepared to make the sacrifice which total prohibition would entail upon them.

Dr. Salsby, who moved the resolution, said, in the course of his speech, that the Minister of Agriculture had said that half the hop gardens were to be used for the production of food, the remainder were to be used to produce useless rubbish substitute of any food value. They called upon Mr. Prothero to do his duty.

Major Macadam Eccles and Mr. St. Loe Strachey next spoke strongly in favor of prohibition. Mr. Arthur Mee, in his speech urged the Government to take courage from Russia. There was, he insisted, no need to fear a drinkless population.

Other speakers were Sir Herbert N. Casson, Admiral Sir George King-Hall, Archdeacon Lloyd, Sir F. Fox, Mr. Robert Stewart and Dr. J. Stuart Holden.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Francis E. Clark of Auburndale, Mass., who has issued a call to the present and former members of the Society of Christian Endeavor to form an "army of agriculture" during the war, and thus increase the commissariat of the Allied Powers, is commonly known as "Father Endeavor" Clark. The society which he founded in Portland, Me., in 1881 has since come to have an international range of status and membership, and he has toured the world five times in officiating at conferences of adherents held on all of the continents of the world. He has been a prolific writer of books dealing with practical forms of evangelical religion, and recording the results of his observations as a traveler.

Sir George Foster, acting Premier of the Dominion of Canada, who will represent that Nation in the deliberations at Washington now under way, in which President Wilson and Mr. Balfour are the chief consultants, is one of the ablest thinkers and finest orators that Canada has produced during the present generation. He is a native of New Brunswick, and comes of a loyalist family that left the revolting colonies during the American Revolution. Graduated with high honors at the University of New Brunswick, he went to Edinburgh and matriculated specializing in literature. Later he studied at Heidelberg. Returning to Canada, he entered the teaching profession, and, after several years spent in secondary schools, was called to the University of New Brunswick as professor of classics. For seven years he held this important academic post. In 1882 he entered politics and won a Parliamentary seat. Since that time, either as a lawmaker or as a responsible Cabinet member under Conservative prime ministers, he has been shaping the course of Dominion history. Sir John A. Macdonald, in 1885, first summoned him to executive work. He has been a Conservative of a progressive sort, and has steadily worked for an imperial rather than for a distinctly nationalistic policy. In 1912 he was a member of the Imperial Trade Commission. Since the war opened he has visited London for conferences with imperial authorities, and on his return he set about educating the Canadian public to the larger political and constitutional aspects of the war, as well as proving his aforesaid theory of syndicalism. At least, if New Zealand has not solved the labor problem she has escaped or averted the greater evils of capitalistic industry.

Alexander Petrunkevitch, the newly elected professor of zoology in the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, is the son of a renowned leader among the Constitutionalists of Russia who has sat in the Duma. Professor Petrunkevitch is a native of Pliski, Russia, and was educated in Russian schools and in the University of Freiburg, Germany, from which he won his doctor's degree in 1901. Going to the United States to make his way in scholastic and academic circles, he in time found a footing on the faculty at Yale, and has since been steadily climbing.

George Shima of Berkeley, Calif., president of the Japanese Association of America, has called on the 60,000 members of the association which he heads to show the unwavering loyalty and steadfast faithfulness to the Government and people of the United States while the Republic wages war with Japan's foe. Mr. Shima is the owner and administrator of some of the largest truck farms on the Pacific Coast of the United States, and is one of the "potato kings" of the country. He has made a comfortable fortune by his enterprise and ability, and owing to his financial resources and his proved capacity as an organizer, he holds his important official position as head of the Japanese Association.

Mme. Anita Dobell-Zampetti, who as secretary of the Italian National Federation for Women's Suffrage, has issued an extremely interesting report covering the work of Italian women during the war, is, in all respects, a remarkable woman. Brought up by a father of liberal anti-clerical views with the idea of leading an independent life in a profession of her own, a very rare educational ideal for women in Italy, Mme. Zampetti chose the profession of journalist, and spent a year in America, which further strengthened her leanings toward movements of social reform. Her life in her own country is a wonderfully full one. The center of her own family circle, she still teaches in a girl's high school, and is the organizer of the suffrage movement in Italy. In June, 1914, she took an active part in the International Women's Conference.

FOOD ECONOMY DIRECTOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Lord Devonport has appointed, with the approval of the Prime Minister, Mr. Kennedy Jones, M. P., as director general (unpaid) of the Food Economy Department of the Ministry of Food.

NEW ZEALAND AS W. P. REEVES SEES IT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—In an interesting article appearing in the Empire number of the Manchester Guardian the Hon. W. Pember Reeves, formerly agent-general for New Zealand, deals with New Zealand, the country and the people.

The lofty, lonely islands of New Zealand, he writes, looking as you approach them like tall ships becalmed on the South Pacific, are as nearly as may be a land without a past. No portion of the globe is better suited by nature to be the home of a happy race than this temperate, fertile and attractive archipelago. Yet it remained empty of human inhabitants not only during dim, prehistoric ages but for thousands of years after mankind had a history in Europe, Asia and Africa. Going on to speak of the present inhabitants of the islands, Mr. Reeves says: Their political history so far has shown a successful mixture of democratic ardor blended with a reassuring regard for law and order and solid well-being. Under an adult suffrage of the widest imaginable character they elect a small and industrious popular Chamber, where much law-making is done and long speeches are barred. Above this body is an inoffensive Second Chamber, the members whereof are nominated for seven years. The head of the parliamentary structure is an English governor, whose functions, save on the rarest possible occasions, are social rather than political.

The farmers are the most influential class in public life. The 3000 miles of state railways are managed first of all with a view to their interests. The protective tariff is arranged to fall upon them as lightly as may be. For them has been organized a very efficient Department of Agriculture, while another state office has lent them millions on mortgage at rates that seem cheap on the colonial money-lender. The Crown, still an enormous landowner, has thousands of tenants, and, to put it mildly, does not oppress them. Most other rural occupiers are freeholders not dangerously mortgaged. The New Zealand Parliament has not yet solved the land problem or agreed upon the ideal tenancy, but it has during the last generation helped to establish many thousands of prosperous working farmers on the soil. Large estates, once a barrier to settlement, are being cut up, and, "though they die very hard, are gradually going." Another problem which has yet to be solved is that of liquor. Under a drastic local option law the number of public houses was much reduced. But of recent years the powerful temperance party has put its money on a more heroic remedy in the shape of the total exclusion of alcohol from the country, and so far has not won the day. Laws regulating the conditions of labor in town and country have come in for a good deal of attention, from foreign students and in one or two cases for some of the bitterest condemnation ever passed on colonial experiments. Nevertheless, if flourishing industries and workmen so well off as to be the envy of their fellows elsewhere can justify labor laws, then the social experiments of New Zealand are justified. The much-criticized Compulsory Arbitration Act, worked in conjunction with factory laws, long ago stamped out sweating, prevents labor conflicts from multiplying, and has the distinguished honor of being the bête-noir of syndicalism. At least, if New Zealand has not solved the labor problem she has escaped or averted the greater evils of capitalistic industry.

In imperial politics the Dominion is jovially imperialist and in the piping times of peace found outlets for loyalty in contributions to the British Navy and surtaxes on foreign imports. Her record during the war has been characteristic. No New Zealander has during its progress spoken or written anything remarkable. But the islands have sent out 60,000 men to fight for the Empire, and they have fought magnificently. Nor is there much doubt of the line her politicians will take when peace returns. To say that her statesmen or people as a body have definitely thought out and advocated any practicable Federal scheme would not, I think, be correct. It is likely, however, that their leaders will go as far as any imperial conference is prepared to go. That, of course, does not mean that any change which modifies colonial autonomy will not be very carefully examined by their Parliament and people, when these latter come to close quarters with the imperial problem.

Many Canadian Voters at Front

TORONTO NEWS—In the last general election, one of the most keenly contested in the history of Canada, 1,307,528 votes were polled. In Canada there are at least 500,000 people of German and Austrian origin. Those of English, Irish and Scottish stock number 3,896,935. Of French-speaking people we have 2,054,930. From these figures it is a fair estimate that in the last general election 54 per cent of the total vote was cast by English-speaking people. Twenty-eight per cent was cast by Germans and Austrians. This gives a total of 89 per cent and leaves 11 per cent to be divided among Scandinavians, Russians, Swedish, Norwegians and other elements. At least 375,000 of the Canadian expeditionary army are English-speaking people. The French, and that not without exaggeration, claim 25,000. It is not pretended that many recruits have been obtained from German, Austrian, Swedes or other non-English-speaking elements. Fifty-four per cent of the total vote cast in 1911 is 706,065. In other words, more than one out of every two of the English-speaking voters of the Dominion are in uniform and the immense proportion are across the Atlantic. If, therefore, we should have a general election with the soldiers disengaged the non-English-speaking elements would constitute a decisive majority of the electorate. One-half of the English-speaking citizens of the Dominion would be deprived of any voice in the affairs of a country and an Empire for which they are offering their lives on old-world battlefields.

W. P. SAVINGS ASSOCIATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland—Since last October the number of war savings associations in Scotland has increased from 263 to 2507 at the end of February. For the month of January war savings certificates were sold in Scotland approximately amounting to £646,940 14s. and for February the total was £1,945,082 15s. 6d. During the year 20,781 war savings associations were formed in England, with a total membership of 500,000.

IRELAND'S RESPONSE TO TILLAGE DEMANDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—The response in Ireland to the demand for more tillage has been quite noticeable, and everywhere people are setting themselves energetically to agricultural tasks. In Dublin the messenger staff

charge of 3d. per telegram. The total amount collected by the Post Office toward war expenditure up to March 31 last was approximately £53,100,000, of which £36,000,000 was in respect of the 4½ per cent loan, £15,700,000 5 per cent exchequer bonds, and £1,400,000 war savings certificates. At the end of 1915 the total amount standing to the credit of savings bank depositors was £186,327,584, being a decrease of £4,205,624 from the balance due at the end of the previous year. The net receipts for the year in respect of postal services amounted to £23,761,810, or telegrams £3,471,433, and of telephones £5,432,595. The economies by reduced services are said to be saving the country at least £1,500,000 a year. Nearly 11,000,000 letters and 875,000 parcels were collected weekly for the troops abroad. The payments of separation allowances through the Post Offices of the United Kingdom amounted to about £80,000,000 in the year 1915-16.

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KANSAS AND GENERAL

BOSTON

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Power Sprayers

High Pressure 300 lbs.

DELIVERY FROM BOSTON

Send for Cat. H. M.

LUNT MOSS CO., BOSTON

43 South Market Street

CLOTHING

MAX. REVERSE

Highest price paid for Gentlemen's Cast-off Clothing, Old Gold and Precious Stones or Furniture. Send letter or telephone and will call at your residence. 1236 Mass. Ave., Cambridge. Tel. 362 or 2936. If one is busy call the other.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS RENTED

Four months, \$5 for non-visibles; three months, \$7 for visibles. First payment applies if purchased. American Writing Machine Co., 119 Franklin St., Boston, Tel. Main 186.

LEGAL NOTICE

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

—Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Board. Proposals for Coal Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Board, Boston, until 1:30 o'clock P. M. of Friday, May 4, 1917, for the delivery of any or all of the following lots of coal in accordance with the conditions set forth in the office of the Board.

BITUMINOUS Anthracite (Gross Screenings

For Water Works: (Tons) (Gross)

At Chestnut Hill Pumping Station 4,000 2,000

At Spot Pond Pumping 500 400

At Arlington Pumping Station 400 240

At Hyde Park Pumping Station 80 160

At the Natick Station on the Boston & Albany R.R.

At the Union Station, Clinton

For Sewerage Works:

At Deer Island Pumping Station 2,700

At the Boston Pumping Station 3,000

At Charlestown Pumping Station 1,200

At Allerton Brook Pumping Station 425

At Ward Street Pumping Station 2,500

At Nut Island Screen 350

The Board reserves the right to reject any or all proposals and to accept the proposal for each lot deemed best for the Commonwealth. HENRY P. WILSON, CHAS. E. POWELL, MCGAUGHLIN, THOMAS E. DWYER, Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Board, WILLIAM N. DAVENPORT, Secretary, Boston, April 23, 1917.

SHOES

GEO. J. BUB & SON

The Best in Footwear

Ladies' and Men's Phoenix Hosiery

BOOKS AND STATIONERY

The Gift Shop OFFICE SUPPLIES

K. M. BRENNAN, 434 Delaware

HARDWARE

Fuller & Faulkner Hardware Co.

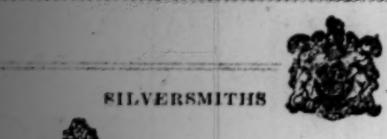
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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

Films for Families

"Films for Families" is the new slogan of those who are interested in providing better motion pictures for the public, according to Mrs. Elizabeth Ritchey Dessez, who has been for some time busying herself with efforts to get better films for the children to see.

Those interested in the movement for better films have realized within the last year that the ultimate solution of the problem is the program for the family group," said Mrs. Dessez, as she explained to representative of The Christian Science Monitor, how she and others who have espoused this cause are going about their task of persuading the exhibitors to show a higher class of pictures. "For some time we have been working to establish children's matinees, but here in New York State, and in others where the law forbids children under 16 years going into the motion picture theaters without guardians, we have encountered many difficulties.

"The law is a wise one—we all feel that; however, it means that we must not only arrange for children's matinees, with films that are both suitable and interesting for them to see, but we must also provide guardians for many of them as well. We have asked a great many organizations, women's clubs, parent-teachers' associations, social service leagues and others to cooperate with us. The national headquarters of many such societies being in New York City, we have gone direct to them. We determined that, if the country at large was sincere in its cry for better, cleaner films, we would give the country a chance to support a movement to that end.

"First, we found it necessary to have committees from responsible organizations at each performance, to act as guardians for the children. That means a great deal of work, not only in assembling the committees, but in holding them together after they are assembled. In fact, I do not believe that it can be done until there is a more general realization of the necessity of giving the children suitable programs. And that means community work."

Probably the great majority of the people who attend the motion picture theaters are those who are accustomed to take their children with them; the whole family goes in a body. Now, if a program that is lively enough to entertain people of all ages, but at the same time is clean and wholesome and constructive, can be put on, even if only one day a week in every neighborhood theater, we shall have the solution of the problem.

"It would be an excellent arrangement, it seems to me, if we could have the children's matinee on Saturday afternoon, and the family program on Friday afternoon and evening. Perhaps that can be arranged in time. First, however, comes the question of finding suitable films. One company has undertaken the manufacture of what might be termed 'family films' with this very purpose in view. They are planning a long series of motion pictures, drama, comedy, and films dealing with novel informational subjects. These are to be grouped in balanced programs of five reels each and sent out weekly. This is, I think, the first real and definite move to release a regular program for the whole family. Moreover, this whole program, once assembled and grouped—and this is done with the greatest care as to variety and balance—is locked and goes locked to the exhibitor, who must show it intact. This, of course, is a precaution taken to guard against the introduction of extraneous subjects of lower standard than these 'family films' for, if others were allowed to be shown with them, the whole force and thought of the movement might be lost."

Concerning films for children, Mary Austin wrote not long ago in the New York Dramatic Mirror: "Children do not think of themselves as children, but as kings and pirates and heroes and fairy princesses. . . . Always they figure themselves as grown up or, at least, as doing grown-up things."

The first condition of a successful child's play is that it should deal with a world in which children are not childish or 'sweet' or 'cute' or even pathetic, but heroic or triumphant."

In selecting the plays for these 'films for families,' Mrs. Dessez continued, "we are looking for stories in which the 'heroic and triumphant' are the dominating notes. Ideals are natural to youth and we want them in our pictures, but we want really fine, high ideals, worth while, not the goody-goody negative and colorless things that so often pass for the ideals that youth is supposed to cherish. We want stories that are wholesome, which are dramatic and in which there is adventure and fighting toward a goal. We want wholesome comedy, also subjects or studies which will help in the selection of a vocation, and then, in addition, stories of travel in foreign lands which will stimulate the imagination and broaden the vision. The aim is to be entertaining at all times and occasionally instructive."

A program already mapped out includes 'A Vanishing Race,' a short scenic film made on the reservation of the Blackfeet Indians in the United States; 'The Halfback,' a picturization of Ralph Henry Barbour's story of school life and football, with a stirring football game in it. This has been produced with the cooperation of two well-known preparatory schools for boys, not far from New York, and so shows real campus life. Another feature is the below the old tale, 'Puss in Boots,' presented in silhouettes; still another, 'The Sea Horse,' is a short study of an interesting and little known fish.

"This, of course, is but a beginning. Now we are urging various organizations to help us reach the people in

the different communities and make them understand that if they demand good films at the motion picture houses which they attend, the exhibitor can and will get them. The Women's Municipal League of the City of New York is interested in this movement for better films and so is the

Women's City Club. In fact, the motion picture committee of the latter has assigned its members regular districts in the city to cover, to interest the people of each neighborhood in the movement and to ask them to get their part by demanding good, clean films at the theaters they attend."

The Development of the Chest of Drawers



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A tall boy of the Queen Anne period

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent

LONDON, England—One of the most interesting studies in the history of furniture is to note the gradual development of some familiar article of household furniture, from its first beginnings until it reaches the form in which we know it in our day. For instance, as Mr. Robinson writes in "English Furniture," "the chest of drawers did not spring into existence as we have it in all its varieties, on a sudden. It was the result of a tentative process which was gradually developed as it dawned on our ancestors how inconvenient it was to rout the whole chest out in the search for some article hidden at the bottom." The chest mentioned here is, of course, the familiar old oak chest, or copper, with a lid to it, the precursor of the chest of drawers.

The first chests of drawers were solid affairs of massive oak; later the chest of drawers was elevated on a low frame, itself sometimes containing one or two tiers of drawers, and thus we see the beginning of the "tall boy," the most elaborate and largest of all chests of drawers.

The specimen illustrated shows this

stage in the history of the chest of drawers, and is typical of the furniture made in the reign of Queen Anne; it is in two separate parts, an upper one containing five drawers, and a lower one consisting of two tiers of drawers and standing on low cabriole legs. It is made of Hungarian ash, a rather rare and very beautiful wood of a light golden color, occasionally met with in furniture of the late Sixteenth and early Seventeenth centuries. It has elaborate and graceful brass keyholes and handles.

A little later than the period of the chest of drawers illustrated, a further development took place, when the legs disappeared and the space they had occupied was filled with more drawers. With this change, we come to the beautiful mahogany tall boys of the Chippendale period, which may be said to represent the chest of drawers at its most monumental and elaborate. Later again the furniture of Hepplewhite and Sheraton showed a return to a smaller, lower type of chest of drawers, which, with certain variations, has remained in fashion until today.

"Back to the Soil"

"Back to the soil" has been a slogan of lovers of rural life for many years, but this spring the slogan will mean bringing the country to the city household. The movement toward raising vegetables is not a new one. This really is centuries old in the small cities and towns of Europe, nor is it wholly new to America. But, perhaps at no time has this movement been so extensively pushed as it is being pushed this year. In the city of Chicago, there is a concerted movement by the city, in cooperation with private enterprises of the kind which have been doing some excellent work along these lines in the past. The plan is to get into its hands all the vacant land available throughout the city, with a guarantee from its owners that it will not be built upon during the months needed for the maturing of the vegetables.

The city has been divided into districts, each under a director from City Hall. The citizens in that neighborhood are being gathered together and given talks on gardening by experts, who explain the plan of campaign. The city furnishes the land, does the plowing, and provides the seed, at cost. It is estimated, from the results on a smaller scale by other organizations which have encouraged this home gardening, that thousands of families will be able to furnish for their own tables all the vegetables they will need, and that many will sell enough to more than cover all the expenses of the work.

This is an important part of the work, of course, but it dwindles in comparison with the benefit which the whole family will derive from the out-of-door work, the lessons the children will learn in practical gardening, in initiative, self-expression and constructive effort.

The director of the work for the city showed the writer several letters from boys, asking for plots of land "for ourselves and our friends, where we may raise vegetables to sell and to furnish

A Chafing-Dish Supper or Luncheon

Finnan-Haddie a la Delmonico—This dish is inexpensive and any meat already cooked may be substituted for the finnan-haddie. Wash the fish and soak it in cold water for half an hour. A half-fish will do, if there are only a few persons to prepare it for. Cook it gently until tender (about 25 minutes) and flake.

To serve with the fish, make a sauce as follows: $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of butter, $\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoon of flour, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon of salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon of nutmeg, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon of cayenne pepper, 1 cup of thin cream (the top of the bottle will do), 2 egg yolks. Cream the butter and flour and add the milk; cook in the chafing dish. Add the seasoning and, when the sauce is smooth and cooked, add the finnan-haddie. Lastly, add the egg yolks, having previously beaten them a little and mixed a bit of the hot sauce with them. This helps to prevent curdling. Cook up well together and serve.

It is often well to have the butter and flour creamed and in a ball, ready at any time to drop into the hot milk, for such a sauce. All may be prepared beforehand and brought upon the table in the chafing dish, when the sauce and the fish are in the dish, ready to be cooked up together. The butter may be melted in the chafing dish, the flour added, and then the milk and seasoning, as in any white sauce.

While the fish is in preparation, if a second chafing dish is on hand, a dessert may be prepared. Almond souffle is delicious with this fish—just light and fruity enough for it.

Almond Souffle—The whites of 3 eggs, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of chopped and blanched almonds, 6 tablespoons of granulated sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon of almond extract. Beat the whites stiff, add the sugar gradually and then the nuts and flavoring. Cook in a chafing dish with hot water bath underneath, or in a double boiler for 20 minutes.

To make a sauce for this souffle, take 1 cup of cream and a cup of currant jelly or any other jelly. Melt the jelly in hot water, and then add the melted jelly to the whipped cream. Beat together and, when the souffle is cooked, pour the sauce over it.

The souffle may be made with prunes, apricots, peaches, figs or dates, treating as above. It is best to strain the fruit after cooking, before putting with the sugar and eggs, says the School of Domestic Science and Arts of Chicago, Ill., by whose courtesy this menu is printed.

How to Iron Embroidery

An easy way to iron embroidered centerpieces and towels is to spread a thick bath towel over the ironing board, then spread the well dampened embroidery over this and press with a good hot iron. Care should be taken, however, not to have the iron too hot, for, if it is, it may make brown stains on the back of the heavy parts of the embroidery.

The Up-to-Date Window Box

Something new in window boxes appeared in a shop window the other day. It was of metal in most up-to-date, approved style, but it was encased in a closely woven basket with long handles reaching from corner to corner, crossing high enough above the plants for one to carry it about easily without crushing the contents. This basket was painted green and was adorned simply with a small bunch of conventional flowers, painted on in the center of each of the long sides. These were in several soft, harmonizing colors, in order not to interfere with what might later be growing in the box.

Another attractive flower box for the window is of painted wood. One of bright blue was outlined in narrow stripes, in a checkerboard arrangement of small black and yellow squares. At each corner was, at the lower edge, a larger square resembling a miniature checkerboard.

One woman with a small apartment decorated in shades of brown covered her indoor flower boxes with that matting which the Japanese or Chinese merchants so often use in packing. Upon this, she stenciled a simple geometrical design in shades of brown and orange, and the effect was most attractive; nor did the decoration detract in the least from the beauty of her flowers, when they blossomed, and yet was a pleasing note when the plants were not in bloom.

A row of plant boxes used in a sun parlor were contained in brown, handleless baskets, made to fit them, and those were given touches of color by motifs or designs cut out of cretonne, both flowers and birds, butterflies, too, which were glued into place and the whole basket then varnished over.

Men have not always been so superior to fashions as some of them would have their women friends believe; history proves it. Today, indeed, they may smile scornfully at the frequent changes of style in women's clothes; that is merely because they have forgotten those earlier times when their raiment, too, was gorgeous and colorful, just as those who deny women the vote have forgotten the days when they or their kind were unenfranchised.

At the time of the Roman Empire, male fashions decreed a loose upper garment or tunic, with which was worn another article of clothing, known as "braccae," from which has come down to us the term "breeches." A long, loose tunic or mantle was worn outside of all this. It was somewhere along in the Fifth Century that the Saxons introduced into England a garment of linen, which they wore next to the skin. Three centuries later men were wearing, in addition, cloaks fastened on the shoulders with brooches—some of these being elaborate and of exquisite workmanship—short trousers and long hose with the primitive shoe that had succeeded the sandal. This was made of leather and was slit down over the instep and drawn tightly, purse-fashion, around the ankle by a thong which passed through openings on each side of the central slit. A felt or wooden cap adorned with lace ruffles.

The reign of James I saw a decided Spanish influence in the garb of men; doublets were cut shorter and breeches were tied at the knees with large bows of ribbon. The rosetted shoes, silk stockings and wide ruffs of both men and women were quite similar at that time. This Spanish touch grew still more popular during the reign of Charles I, and pictures of men of that period nearly all show the broad, deep collar of costly and exquisite lace. We of today call them "Vandyke collars," because of the painter in whose works we see so many of them pictured. The striking combinations of color employed, as in the outside and the lining of a coat, the one red, the other blue, for example, green breeches, red stockings and green or yellow rosettes and ribbons, again remind one of the love of color, a more chaste and well-balanced love, however, of the present.

Gloves came into England with the Norman Conquest, also the fashion of dressing in silks and velvets with embroidery and chains of gold. In the Sixteenth Century, it became fashionable for the man of good taste in wearing apparel to appear with his short, full trousers, a garment separate from the long hose of an earlier period, slashed to show a lining or set in pieces of a different color. The sleeves of the jacket were similarly slashed. Buskins, high boots with the upper parts wrinkling down, came into favor at this time, and so did lace ruffles, and caps or bonnets of velvet adorned with long plumes. This was an exceedingly colorful period. Coats of velvet in rich hues were embroidered heavily in gold or silver, and often lined with cloth of gold under the slashed portions of the costume. Large buttons of precious stones added to the sumptuousness of royal attire. The long hose were of silk and even the shoes and buskins were made of silk and velvet, that is, for royalty and men of wealth. Men less extravagant in their tastes for clothing contented themselves with coats and loose breeches of plain russet.

The most interesting change in male fashions during the reign of Edward VI, according to historians who have studied the fashions of various times, was the fad for a plain, round, flat sort of a cap which men wore upon one side of the head, with an ornament, one long plume attached by a jeweled brooch. In the days of Queen Elizabeth, great gorgeousness of apparel, too, were of elbow length only, allowing the ruffled shirt sleeves to fall below to match the lining of the breeches, which also fell down below the upper part and were tied about the knee.

Buttons and buttonholes were introduced at this period, and the skirt of the doublet, which had been lengthened until it reached about to the knees, was adorned with these throughout its length.

Later on the influence of the Court of Louis XIV, in France, became felt in England, and what might have been called the petticoat breeches of earlier days, were now exchanged for rather closely fitting knee breeches. Then came the embroidered waistcoat and long cravat of lace, also wigs. Knee buckles and shoe buckles were popular. Coats of pale blue and lavender velvet were much affected, also those of rich crimson and purple.

The Sans Culottes of France introduced the next radical changes in fashions. Their costume consisted of a small round hat, short coat, light-

Fashions for Men

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One of the last picturesque touches in men's fashions, before the introduction of the stiff collar favored today, was the high black stock adopted by George IV of England. Gradually, dating probably from the early part of the Nineteenth Century, the present uniform-like fashions for men were introduced. To be sure, they have styles in cravat and shirts and derbies, but to the uninitiated these present but little variety. However, some fashion writers are prophesying that the favor which knickerbockers are finding today presages a return at some not too far distant time to the knee breeches of the Eighteenth Century. Also, that evening coats of delicate pastel shades may soon find places in the wardrobes of men.

Dish-Washing Made Easy

One of the new inventions for the comfort and pleasure of the housekeeper is a small, compact dish-washing machine which may be tucked away in one corner of her kitchen. It is a cylindrical affair, with racks and baskets for dishes and silverware which are easily removed. All that the housekeeper has to do is to scrape the used dishes and place them here with the hot water, and set the machine to work. It is run by electricity and can be attached anywhere. It is said. It may also be connected with the hot water system of the house and with the waste pipe. This machine is much like those used in hotels, but now comes in a small enough size to be of use in the average home. Moreover, it is not a costly time saver, being inexpensive to operate.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Dawn of Blackwood's in April, 1817

There is an irresistible charm in the quality of humor, which raises its possessor to heights beyond the reach of those who have the misfortune to lack it, be they ever so erudite. This gift, and a widespread recognition of its worth, was met in full to Professor Wilson, "Christopher North," and John Gibson Lockhart, Scott's son-in-law, names inseparably connected, a hundred years ago, with the dawn of Blackwood's.

In the early part of the Nineteenth Century the northern capital bore deservedly the reputation of an intellectual center. The political atmosphere was stormy. Writers, critical and philosophic, vied with each other in supporting the Edinburgh Review, a Whig organ (1802) which gained such influence that it alarmed Tories published in 1809 their countering periodical, the Quarterly. This review, weighty with facts, rose to a high position, but its sonorous pages reached not the man in the street, who longed for a magazine that would both amuse and instruct. Availing himself of the opening, an enterprising Tory publisher, William Blackwood, aided by a few literary men, started, April, 1817, the Edinburgh Monthly Magazine. It proved from many causes a failure—the copyright passed into Blackwood's hands—who, undismayed, launched in October of the same year, the seventh number, changing the title to that of Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, a name which has since become endeared to readers wherever the English language is spoken.

The welcome it received was instantaneous. The first number aroused curiosity; the second excitement; the third, containing the famous Chaldee M. S. (deriding many worthy citizens), rent the people with rage and laughter and passed at once, by suppression, into merited oblivion.

The bold spirits, known as the "Blackwood set," who thus plunged into the literary arena were first and foremost Lockhart and Wilson. Then came Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd; De Quincey; Sir William Hamilton; Galt, writer of "The Annals of the Parish"; Moir, known as "Delta," author of "Mansfield Parson"; Kirkpatrick Sharpe, and many others as gifted.

As the months became years the fun that set "Maga" a-rolling focused

itself from 1822 to 1835 in the "Noctes Ambrosianæ," those imaginary dialogues which gave "Christopher North" scope for the exercise of his exuberant

genius. People indeed were thankful to be let alone, for the most learned—the most eminent might wake any morning to find himself the laughing



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from an old portrait
Professor Wilson, "Christopher North"

wit, and supplied the magazine with an unrivaled medium for the discussion of every conceivable theme. No one could complain of want of attention to the town. Nor did the writers spare themselves, for an article by one of the staff might actually be in type, when another would change the

The Most Impressive Scene in Russia

"I have often been asked what scenery in the Russian Empire has most impressed me, and I have always promptly answered 'the Siberian steppes.' And then my questioner has looked at me curiously, and has remarked: 'Really? What can you find of appeal in a great flat, barren plain?' Argument under the circum-

stances is useless," declares Alan Lethbridge, "but I venture to say that once seen by any but the most materially minded, the steppe remains in the memory for all time as a recollection haunting alike for its vastness, its mystery, its beauty, and its sadness. Anyone with imagination finds half the pleasure in a long walk on a summer's day in the 'beyond.' The sun is shining, the sky is clear, and nature is rejoicing."

"Now it is this sense, multiplied many hundreds of times, which makes of the steppe, seen under any conditions, something amazing and awe-inspiring, something which grips the heart and forces upon one the realization of the littleness of passing events."

"In the spring, that wonderful season in Siberia . . . when the whole world bursts into flower, the steppe becomes a garden. Nowhere have I ever seen such wonderful variety, such fragrance, such color, or such wild confusion of dear-old-fashioned blooms, which might well have been transplanted from a Devonshire lane. There are tangled masses of wild roses, the yellowest of marsh mallows, forget-me-nots, foxgloves, huge maroon-colored thistles, sedate oxeye and bluebells, in clusters which stain the steppe a darker hue than the sky above. Here, indeed, lies invitation to wander, and as one tramps on and on, inhaling with delight the scent of the flowers, one feels verily the promise of spring and the call of the wide-bosomed steppe."

"And then there comes to me another memory. A hot August sun, the slightest of breezes, gently stirring the almost tropical atmosphere, and laughing, brawny Cossack women gathering the sheaves—for it is harvest time. Good humor everywhere." And when all the world is bathed in the glory of a steppe sunset, the writer continues, "the women, with one accord, break into a folk song, an elusive melody transmitted from father to son and from mother to daughter; and at once the admiration and irritation of the outsider, who longs to be able to transcribe and retain it. There are many such songs of the great steppe; perhaps some day an enter-

prising musician from the West will journey thither and collect these gems of temperament expressed in melody."

"I wandered back to the river as the day darkened. Siberia is primitive and a Cossack accompanied me to hail from a boat the passing steamer, which once a day troubled the waters of this great stream and which picked up chance passengers, for all the world like a London omnibus. In due course the steamer came, and with a stroke or two of the oars I was alongside. A few moments later I was in my sleeping cabin; electric light, running water, spring mattress, all the comforts of Western civilization. None the less . . . I leaned over the rail of the vessel and the steppe called me. I yearned to be back with her, and the sorrow of parting lay upon my heart."

Call Me No More O Gentle Stream

Call me no more O gentle stream,
To wander through the sunny dream . . .

Surely I know thy hoary dawns,
The silver crisp on all thy lawns,
The softly swirling undersong
That rocks thy reeds the winter long.

Surely I know the joys that ring
Through the green deeps of leafy spring;

I know the elfin cups and domes
That are their small and secret homes.

—Henry Newbolt.

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Sicilian Flowers

In his book, "Sicily, the Garden of the Mediterranean," W. S. Monroe says: "Many of the wild flowers are such as one finds in Europe and America, but many more belong to species only met with in Greece and the East. But most of the flowers of the temperate and sub-tropical zones are found on the island. The aphydotes of the Greek poets; the acanthus, which played such an important rôle in the capitals of the Corinthian and composite orders of architecture; the handsome cup-shaped narcissus, which with us is a cultivated plant; the beautiful scarlet anemone which recalls the pleasures of travel in Greece; the wild asparagus, the camphor plant, the grape-hyacinths, the wild geraniums and gladioli—these, and many more floral species that

might be named, grow abundantly on the island.

"Sicily likewise has a wealth of interesting shrubs. The prickly pear, or Indian fig, grows everywhere—in the marshes, on the crests of lava rocks, and among sand dunes. . . . The papyrus, which has vanished from the Nile, still flourishes in the Anapo. Oleanders grow wild along the beds of brooks and ravines, carob trees, . . . agaves, with their gigantic flower stems; the tall, dark cypress; the date and dwarf palm; the luxuriant orchards of oranges, lemons, nags, olives and pomegranates, and the groves of hazel, chestnut, almonds, and pistachios add to the floral pleasures of Sicily. There are, however, few wild trees, less than four per cent of Sicily, including mountains, being forested, and the interior of the island is largely a treeless plateau."

"The white people, brother, had now

found our country. Tidings were carried back and more came among us. Yet we did not fear them. We took them to be friends. They called us brothers. We believed them and gave them a larger seat. At length their numbers had greatly increased. They wanted more land; they wanted our country. Our eyes were opened and our minds became uneasy. Wars took

"Brother, you say you want an answer to your talk before you leave this place. It is right you should have one, as you are a great distance from home and we do not wish to detain you. But first we will look back a little and tell you what our fathers have told us and what we have heard from the white people."

"Brother, this council has been kindled by you. It was at your request that we came together at this time. We have listened with attention to what

you have said. You requested us to speak our minds freely. This gives us great joy; for we now consider that we stand upright before you and can speak what we think. All have heard your voice and all speak to you now as one man. Our minds are agreed."

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What Is Spiritual Guidance?

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN THE sixteenth chapter of John's Gospel it is written: "Howbeit when he, the Spirit of truth, is come, he will guide you into all truth." John was in the knowledge of his great Master when he recorded the words which Jesus addressed to his disciples, comforting them against the time when his earthly presence would be with them no longer. Christ Jesus read the human mind like an open book. He was conversant with the doubts of his followers, he was acquainted with their fears, his mental vision flashed far out into the future of their lives perceiving the temptations, the struggles, the persecutions that would come upon them; and so he comforted them with the promise of "the Spirit of truth" which would guide them into all truth and secure for them the victory over the beliefs of the world.

On page 133 of "Miscellaneous Writings," Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer of Christian Science, tells how she obtained spiritual guidance and how it rested her. Mrs. Eddy's words are: "In the midst of depressing care and labor I turn constantly to divine Love for guidance, and find rest." It is apparent from these sayings that there exists a definite rule which if applied by mankind will produce a condition of repose, a peaceful state of mind, and which at the same time conduces to an increasing understanding of Truth with a corresponding sense of restfulness. Christian Science goes into the whole question of spiritual causation, shows the spiritual foundations upon which spiritual law rests, reveals man's relationship with spiritual causation and spiritual law; and hence supplies him with the rule which on its application constitutes spiritual guidance. A man will get nowhere with spiritual questions unless he starts in his reasoning from premises which are as clearly defined as they are true. If he starts from wrong assumptions the whole structure which his logic erects will be false. It will be without stability, strength,

consistency, or reliability. It will be as a house built on sand, liable at any moment to fall to pieces or be blown away as readily as the particles of its wholom foundation before the fleeting blasts of the wind." And Christian Science has shown beyond all possibility of doubt that men make wrecks of their lives too often because they do not construct their lives on solid foundations of truth; they are either intentionally or inadvertently ignorant of spiritual causation and spiritual law and are unaware, therefore, of the rule of spiritual harmony which is synonymous with spiritual guidance.

To begin with, then, it is necessary to define God to oneself. God is the one and only cause of all reality. He creates every real thing from the infinitesimal to the infinite. Reality is, thus, the expression of God Himself. Again, God is infinite Mind. Hence all reality is the expression of Mind; that is, spiritual ideas, infinite in number, are the expression of Mind. Furthermore, as Mrs. Eddy writes on page 330 of Science and Health: "God is what the Scriptures declare Him to be—Life, Truth, Love." The point is that God has to be recognized as infinite and another power unlike Spirit exists, capable of creating Mind's opposite—so-called matter. But spiritual sense reveals to mankind that God is infinite Spirit, and that consequently He exists without an opposite. Christian Science therefore teaches the unreality of matter. It holds that "matter" is an illusory condition of the

whole matter when she writes: "Having no other gods, turning to no other but the one perfect Mind to guide him, man is the likeness of God, pure and eternal, having that Mind which was also in Christ." (Science and Health, p. 467.) Spiritual guidance is the result of spiritual understanding. Spiritual understanding does not need to supplicate; it knows. Men do not need to stand shivering on the brink of the unknown, looking down into a chasm of uncertainty. Theology is no longer an empirical science. Theology, as taught by Christian Science, is absolute Science; for it is the true knowledge of God. Let man get hold of the essentials of divine Science, let him assiduously put what he knows into practice, and soon he will gain the assurance that spiritual guidance is one of the great certainties of existence. What prompted Christ Jesus to say: "Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you?" Was it not his own undimmed spiritual understanding of the presence of God, the understanding which assured him that no other real presence existed? The gates of spiritual understanding are never shut. They open into infinite good. Man is always within the consciousness of divine Love, which guides him and guards him now, and will forever. As the truth about God and man becomes the consciousness of mankind, they understand the meaning of spiritual guidance.

Science

And

Health

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 1917

EDITORIALS

Pooling the Allies' Resources

WHEN the blockade of the Allied countries, in its intensified form, was declared by the Central European Powers, on the first of February last, no secret was made, by the German Ambassador, Count von Bernstorff, that it was aimed chiefly at England, and that it would bring England to her knees within a month. After having taken a night to think it over, Count von Bernstorff revised his prophecy, and made it three months. A fleet of three to five hundred submarines would, he declared, blockade the waters of the Allied countries, with the result that in three months, at the longest, the war would be settled, in favor of the Central European Powers, by the very process of starvation it had been proposed to mete out to them. The month was long ago up, the three months is almost up, and yet Count Bernstorff's prophecy is unfulfilled. Indeed, the British mission, headed by Mr. Balfour, has arrived in the United States to checkmate whatever lingering hope there might have been of success.

Instead of England being starved out as Count Bernstorff put it, England has pooled her resources to assist the other belligerents. She has detailed a hundred thousand tons of shipping for the carrying service of her Allies, and what Mr. Balfour is in the United States for today is not to arrange, as Count Bernstorff might have fondly hoped, for the security of the United Kingdom, but for organizing the full resources of the nations allied against the Central European Powers in a common effort to overthrow the submarine strategy expressed in the attempt to destroy the world's shipping through the process, described by President Wilson, as running amuck in the civilized world.

Now because this cooperation has become advisable, it is not to be imagined for one moment that it contains any excuse for the exercise of the inventive genius of the scaremonger. The scaremonger has this resemblance to the poor of the Gospels, namely that he is always with the world. He is the ancestor, indeed, as he is the descendant of the fat boy in *Pickwick*. His contribution to human progress is a perpetual desire to make some one's flesh creep, and he finds, as the original fat boy found, a literally prodigious number of people not only ready to have, but positively desirous of having their flesh made to creep. They buy newspapers, of a sort, apparently for the simple purpose of indulging in this luxury. Indeed, the large headline and the red ink bottle seem to be as good to them as what the wicked baronet in *Ruddigore* described as six hours at the seaside. In Europe the edge has been taken off this appetite. The very grimness of the struggle has supplied the desirable antidote. But between the United States and Europe there flows the vast moat of the Atlantic Ocean, and to the readers of the newspapers in the United States the war, in its directly personal aspect, is only just beginning. They have their baptism of the sensational in the manner which the recent unexplained cannonading off Cape Cod was dealt with, and they will have plenty more experiences of the same nature, if they will only sufficiently encourage the purveyors of this description of news. But whilst whole-heartedly supporting every effort of the Government in Washington for increasing the supply and improving the method of the distribution of food, there is no necessity to throw difficulties in the way of that Government by proclaiming a shortage, where there is none, by dilating on starvation where none exists, or by encouraging the tendency of the sensational newspapers to indulge in hysterics.

The United States has come into the war with a great purpose. That purpose is to join with the other democratic powers of the world, in securing the freedom of the world from war and from aggression, and for safeguarding the rights of nations whether they be great or small. In achieving that purpose the first service of the United States to the Allied nations is in helping to supply them with food, so rendering them free to utilize to the full the military machines which they have built up, but which, in the very necessity of things, it must be months before she herself is in a position to produce. It may be well for the United States to place in the field a representative unit, if it be only a corporal's guard, in order to demonstrate her unity with the whole body of the Allies. That is a matter of policy with which we are not concerned at the present moment. But it would be an unquestionable mistake if the Allies were to be, even temporarily, robbed of the bird in the hand of supplies and the material for the promise of the bird in the bush of the most perfectly equipped army corps. The fleet is at sea, ready to do its part. The troopers with their burden of troops will be on the tide, all in due time, if the war last. But whilst the making of the armies is going on the feeding of America and victualing of Europe must not be neglected. And because this is so there are no citizens of the United States who need feel disappointed, nor any newspaper which need endeavor to make their flesh creep with sensations.

Having decided upon pooling their resources in Europe as a first step towards destroying the submarine blockade, the Allies have now decided, as it were, to pool their intelligence with the United States. It is with this intent that the British mission, which will shortly be joined by the French mission, has come to the United States. It is sixty years since the United Kingdom was engaged in a European war, it is almost half a century since France fought Germany. It was, therefore, as tyros, so to speak, that they entered upon the present world struggle. As a consequence they have made many and serious mistakes of which no one is better aware than themselves. It is, therefore, to give the United States the benefit of their experience, so that she may be saved from their mistakes, as well as to coordinate the plans of campaign of the two nations, that the British

mission is visiting Washington. It is to Washington, naturally enough, that the eyes of the world have shifted today. If, as Mr. Balfour himself has declared, Germany had foreseen how completely the United States would throw themselves into the struggle, she would have thought, even once more, before precipitating the struggle. But, in precipitating that struggle, she has done something far more than gain for the Allies a new ally. She has effected the great reconciliation of the English-speaking people.

Le Congrès National du Livre

THE national book congress which was recently held in Paris, at the Sorbonne, represents a movement in France which has a peculiar interest and significance. One of the outstanding features of the French attitude during the war, almost from the first, has been the determination, everywhere observable, that the war should be allowed to interfere as little as possible with national development. Whilst placing the war, therefore, first in everything, and cheerfully submitting to any and every sacrifice in the effort to bring it to a successful conclusion, the people of France have ever been on the guard against the temptation to make the war an excuse for calling a halt to activity in every other direction.

Broadly speaking, the object of the congress at the Sorbonne was to organize, on a large scale, French ideas, and make them available to the world. Until quite recently, the importance of such a policy was very far from being realized in France. The Frenchman, with that love of individual freedom which he claims as a precious heritage from the Revolution, has shrunk from anything which savored of "trust dominance" in the realm of writing, and so the great work of book production in France has developed haphazard, without any attempt at organization. Such freedom is well in its way; but it has all the faults of its virtues. What is everybody's business is nobody's business, and so it has come about that vast stretches in the field of book production have never been cultivated by Frenchmen, and have been largely exploited from abroad. France, however, is now waking up to the seriousness of the situation, and is determined to right whatever is wrong in it, not in any spirit of national conservatism, but as the result of the recognition that what the world wants, and what will be of most use to the world, are French ideas expressed by Frenchmen, and put before it in the French way.

Already, this recognition has produced a strong desire for cooperation amongst all who contribute in any manner to the making of books, and one of the most remarkable features about the congress at the Sorbonne was, as the Marquis de Dampierre, the well-known archivist, pointed out, to see the most noted French savants side by side with the workman who manufactured the paper, and who printed and bound the books, discussing book problems from every point of view, and deeply interested in each other's work. It is just this desire to cooperate which will, of course, carry the movement through to success. There is nothing that can be accomplished by the trust which cannot be accomplished by cooperation. The future, therefore, of the book trade of France, using the term in its highest sense, is full of promise.

Food Production in Ireland

THE pamphlet recently issued by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, giving the details of the special schemes for increased food production in that country, is specially welcome at the present juncture. The agricultural history of Ireland is no more satisfactory than its political history. The soil is peculiarly rich, and eminently suited to tillage, and yet, as is pointed out by the department in the pamphlet already referred to, Ireland has been accustomed to import foodstuffs and fodder to the value of no less than £24,000,000 annually.

There is now to be an end of this condition of things, and the latest Government regulations require that all occupiers of 10 acres or more of arable land must cultivate, in 1917, at least one-tenth of such land, in addition to whatever amount they cultivated last year, subject to certain provisos. The farmer, moreover, is to be given every help and encouragement. He is to be safeguarded against loss by fixing prices. He is to be assured an adequate supply of seeds, fertilizers, and implements, and he is to be supplied, wherever needed, with loans of money for the purchase of requisites.

One of the great problems to be solved will be the question of labor, but, as was pointed out by a prominent Irish agriculturist recently, this difficulty has been greatly exaggerated. The ranks of the Irish agricultural laborer have been steadily thinning for many years past, largely owing to the low rate of wage that was paid him. He has either sought work in the towns or emigrated. With the advent, however, of higher wages and better conditions, a very considerable return to the land may be reasonably looked for; whilst the vigorous action of the authorities in supplying the farmer with the latest machinery, and the giving of preference to the manufacture of this machinery, will still further help in solving the problem.

It should, of course, be remembered that Ireland is preeminently a pastoral country, and presents better facilities for dairy farming than perhaps any other country in Europe, with the exception of Denmark. There are, however, vast stretches of land throughout the island which clearly ought to be cultivated, and, if this is done, the next twelve months are likely to witness a rehabilitation, throughout the rural districts in Ireland; the moral and political effect of which on the country, as a whole, it would be difficult to estimate.

Mexico and the Tampico Oil Properties

It is a significant and reassuring fact that, in a recently published report from Mexico City, describing the precautions taken by officials of the great petroleum

interests in Tampico to safeguard property from possible danger from Germans, it was disclosed that there seemed to be no apprehension of danger so far as the natives of Mexico were concerned. These vast holdings, which supply large quantities of oil to the British Navy, are not controlled by Mexican capital, but are directed chiefly by interests in Great Britain, Holland, and the United States. Those men whose duty it is to safeguard the wells and to insure a continued output, evidently have the situation well in hand and realize the need of vigilance. If their view is correct, and if the menace is confined to avowed enemy aliens of the United States and the Entente Allies, the conclusion naturally would be that the German propagandists have not succeeded in enlisting any very valuable support among the divergent factions in the Republic of Mexico. As an indication that those in charge of the Tampico wells are aware to a recognized peril which openly menaces the industry, it is made satisfactorily apparent that the agents of the propagandists are being closely and constantly watched. Every German in and near the oil fields is known, it is asserted, and no strangers of doubtful neutrality are allowed to go unguarded until their identity has been satisfactorily established. It is said that no strangers of German descent have recently been permitted even to land in Tampico. If emergency regulations are required to make effective the unwritten law prohibiting the landing of persons regarded as undesirable, these regulations are quickly adopted and rigidly enforced.

The State of Tamaulipas, in which the Tampico fields are situated, is a part of Mexico in which the authority of the Carranza Government is not now seriously questioned. In many of the other states of the Republic, it is true, leaders of factions opposed to the Federal authority have assumed to set that authority aside. While it is not known what would be the attitude of the leaders of these opposing factions toward the interests which control the Tampico wells, and as to the control of the port from which the tank steamers sail, it is conceded that the friendliness now manifested for the Government which is benefiting most by the enjoyment of undisturbed production and an open port may mean an earnest of continued benevolent neutrality.

It is to be hoped that the apprehension of a dominant German influence which could unite the factions of Mexico against the foes of the German Government has been unduly magnified. It is no secret that agents of the United States have been, and are now, active in many sections of Mexico. Little can be undertaken, and far less can be accomplished, without the matter coming to the knowledge of these men. Propaganda against the United States does not thrive in the light of exposure and publicity, even in Mexico; and while the effort has been to convince the Mexican peons of the alleged invincibility of Germany and the supineness and weakness of the United States, there are good reasons for believing that the propaganda has accomplished little.

Benjamin Franklin on Drink

THIRTY years ago a physician of considerable note in the Middle West of the United States was regarded, among his professional brothers, as an eccentric because of his constant insistence on the point that, no matter how alcohol might be used in medicine, in any circumstance or in any quantity, it was never beneficial, but always injurious. He contended against a great army of allopathic who held with like tenacity to the position that there were times when alcoholic stimulants possessed great tonic value, and, to the superficial observer, he seemed to be contending vainly; yet, in the course of a few years, Dr. Nathaniel Davis had won dozens and scores of physicians to his side. There are few allopathic, and fewer homeopathic, physicians of recognized standing, in these days, who hold that alcohol, whether taken over the bar on order, or taken out of a bottle on prescription, has any medicinal value whatsoever. The great majority, on the contrary, are convinced that alcoholic stimulants are always harmful.

The point of present interest lies in the fact that they have only seen, in this generation, what Benjamin Franklin saw when he was a young man in England, nearly 200 years ago, and in the additional fact that the publicity department of one of the largest brewing concerns in the United States has been engaged in a deliberate misrepresentation of the philosopher's attitude toward drink. An advertisement which this establishment put out recently contained language from which the following, for convenience, is condensed:

America has never produced a greater statesman than Franklin. The great Lord Chatham pronounced him not only an honor to the Anglo-Saxon people, but to human nature. He it was who induced France to lend us ships, men and money during the darkest days of the Revolution. So long as American treasure the Republic and personal liberty, the fame of Franklin can never perish. He was a moderate user all his lifetime of old Madeira and barley malt brews. It is safe to say that he toasted the new Republic with every great man of Europe and America.

But it isn't safe to say anything of the kind. In his autobiography, Franklin laid particular stress upon the benefits that accrued to him through his abstemious habits. Speaking of his experiences in a London printing house, he takes manifest pride in telling how he drank only water when the workmen about him "were great guzzlers of beer." To prove that beer did not give strength, he carried up and down stairs a large form of types in each hand, when others carried but one in both hands. "He tells of a pressboy who drank incessantly of beer, a practice which Franklin 'thought detestable.' "But it was necessary, he supposed, to drink strong beer that he might be strong to labor," and the autobiography goes on to say:

I endeavored to convince him that the bodily strength afforded by beer could only be in proportion to the grain of flour of the barley dissolved in the water of which it was made; and that there was more flour in a pennyworth of bread; and therefore if he would eat that, with a pint of water, it would give him more strength than a quart of beer. He drank on, however, and had four or five shillings to pay out of his wages every Saturday night for that muddling liquor; an expense I was free from.

Franklin did not write his autobiography until his career had been well rounded out, and the passage relat-

ing to his experience in the London printing house is composed in such a way as to leave no doubt as to his conviction that the success of that career was due very largely to his avoidance of drink. Nothing is less likely than that he looked for strength, in his diplomacy, to a source where, when a journeyman printer, he knew it was impossible to find it. It is impossible to imagine Franklin toasting "the new Republic with every great man in Europe and America." He was not a toaster. He was a thinker and a worker.

But, aside from the absurd brewery slander, it must add to the estimation of Franklin's greatness, in the thought of those acquainted with his autobiography, that he should have been able, in 1726, to anticipate the analysis of the tonic or medicinal or strengthening quality of alcohol which, after long years of controversy, finally obtains almost universally in 1917.

Notes and Comments

THE origin of the British national anthem has often been a subject for discussion, and still remains an open question. A recent writer, however, has advanced the plausible theory that this national anthem is founded on the watchword and countersign ordered through the royal navy by King Henry VIII's Lord High Admiral, in 1545. The order, which is preserved in the State papers of the period, runs: "The watch wourde in the night shalbe thus. 'God save King Henry'; thother shall answer, 'And long to raign over us.'

So much has been heard of the misdemeanors of the cinema, of late, that it is refreshing to come across somebody with another story to tell, more especially as this very right-minded person happens to be a probation officer at the Westminster Police Court. He recently emphatically opposed, in court, the closing of picture houses, or their prohibition to children. There was nothing like the "pictures," he said; for entertaining and keeping small folk out of mischief; and grown folk, too, for the matter of that. The picture palace was a strong counter-attraction to the public house, and he did not care to contemplate what the results would be if they were ordered to be closed. People's palaces, houses where the people can rest, be amused and informed, where they can meet their fellows over something else than a glass of beer, are what London and every big city wants. The success and attraction of the cinema is but a fresh proof of it.

IF ALL the eligibles had been subject to compulsory service in the first place the Civil War in the United States would probably not have dragged along for four years. How veterans of that conflict feel about the matter now is shown by a resolution sent to Congress, the other day, by the Memorial Hall Association of the Grand Army of the Republic in Chicago, saying: "We seriously condemn those members of Congress from the great State of Illinois who worked and voted against the recommendations of the President, and we expect them to correct their disloyal attitude or resign their seats in favor of those who correctly represent the people of the State of Lincoln, Grant and Logan." Veterans of the Civil War are qualified to speak on this subject.

THOSE who believe, or pretend to believe, that in a democracy nobody should be called upon to perform his duty, as a citizen, under compulsion, may be assured of a hearing if they can find a way in which taxes can be collected under a volunteer system.

NOWWITHSTANDING the tacit inhibition of other than war legislation, strictly so called, in the present session of Congress, a bill will probably be introduced and passed appropriating \$33,000,000 for the improvement of harbors. The President, it is said, has agreed to approve such a measure if it shall contain a provision for a department commission of Cabinet members to study harbors and waterways. This is exactly what is needed to insure the spending of the \$33,000,000 where it will do the most good. The President is constantly surprising with his grasp on affairs those who thought him only a schoolmaster out of his sphere. Whether he is as constantly pleasing them is another thing. By the way, why isn't the harbor bill, as the President would have it framed, a war measure?

GERMANY, not so very long ago, was engaged in the self-appointed task of instructing the entire world in economics. For one thing it was insisting on disabusing the Canadians of their notions about managing their own tariff system. This was, of course, before the war. Recently the professor of political science at Bonn, where at one time the knowledge of all the ages about everything was supposed to be concentrated, prepared a pamphlet for an association of German economists which favors the adoption by Germany of the Canadian policy of applying three different tariffs to similar goods. Canada cannot help smiling when it thinks what it must have cost a Bonn professor of political science to admit that the political science of Bonn could by any possibility go wrong.

THE chief characteristic of the British farmer is not generally considered to be his rapidity in assimilating new ideas, and the proposal that he should employ educated women, in place of his farm laborers who have been called to the colors, has given him, in the words of Thackeray's *Flora*, "furiously to think." Still, that he does his best to rise to the occasion was shown recently in the case of a West of England farmer, to whom a young woman, freshly trained to work on the land, applied for employment. With some misgivings the farmer accepted her services, and she acquitted herself so well during thrashing operations, that at the end of her engagement she was much commended by her employer, who owned to his former doubt and declared his complete conversion. But when it came to the question of payment, to offer her hard cash was too much for his feelings, and the inquiry was delicately made, "Well, miss, would you like to take it out in eggs?"